

## Thatcher edges towards monetary union

# Pohl rejects Major's plan for hard ecu

By ROBIN OAKLEY AND MICHAEL BINYON IN DUBLIN

THE president of the West German Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pohl, yesterday rejected British proposals to introduce a hard European currency unit as the continent's common money.

Plans put forward last week by John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for an ecu to run alongside national currencies were greeted with widespread interest at the European Council in Dublin yesterday, according to Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and British officials.

In an exchange with Mrs Thatcher, President Mitterrand of France gave some encouragement to the plan as marking a British advance towards a single European currency. But West German officials were totally dismissive, saying it was irrelevant to the real debate and had not even been discussed by Bonn.

Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister and host to the summit, said: "Everyone accepted that the British proposals were a clear indication of a positive and constructive approach to the whole question of EMU (European monetary union) and a commitment to the EMU goal — though not necessarily along the lines outlined in the Delors report."

West German scepticism of the Major plan, cited by officials in Brussels as soon as it was announced, was one of the main reasons why most European Commission sources suggested it would not be

adopted. Their feelings were clearly reflected in an interview with *The Times* yesterday by Herr Pohl. He said that a parallel currency had more disadvantages than advantages and "would not solve any real problem".

The Major plan called for management of the ecu by a European monetary fund, but Herr Pohl said the creation of a central bank which left national and central banks in charge of monetary policy was impractical. He declared: "The non-divisibility of responsibility is the decisive argument."

While Mrs Thatcher was arguing in Dublin for the need to write into the EC constitution the doctrine of subsidiarity — that community institutions did not do things which national authorities could do for themselves — Herr Pohl said: "In monetary policy the principle of subsidiarity does not apply."

He was insistent that the problems of European currencies could not be solved by the creation of an additional currency, the essence of Mr Major's plan.

Mr Haughey described the summit discussion as "very good, positive and philosophical". The decision to hold an inter-governmental conference on EMU and on political union had been taken unanimously, with Mrs Thatcher agreeing that enough preparatory work had been done.

She told her EC partners she did not envisage a single currency within 20 years. But Mr Haughey said this was just a figure of speech and Britain's position was well known.

Other summit participants accepted that she is edging towards ultimate acceptance of monetary union, including plans for a central bank and single currency. Noting how she has continued her conciliatory tone and closer integration, they saw this confirming a change in her confrontational approach first apparent at the Strasbourg summit last December.

At one stage during yesterday's discussion, the Prime Minister and President Mitterrand indulged in one of their jocular sparring sessions, a feature of these meetings. He said of the hard-ecu plan that

the policy was good as long as it did not stop the EC from going further. "Maybe that's her aim," she replied. "I don't have any intentions. I can't hide my intentions." He countered: "You don't have a record for your intentions."

The decisions to hold two inter-governmental conferences starting in Rome on December 14 came before a private discussion over dinner of possible Community aid to the Soviet Union — one of the few divisive issues of this summit.

Mr Haughey said beforehand that all the Twelve had a deep concern that President Gorbachev should overcome his economic and political problems and a real interest in seeing that perestroika was not derailed. He added: "To that extent the community must look at any possible way in which we could be supportive." But so far it had received no analysis of the real extent of the Soviet problems.

The summit broke for dinner shortly before the end of the World Cup football match between Ireland and Romania which virtually shut down Dublin for the afternoon. Mr Haughey, who had promised to go and watch the Republic in Rome if they went on to the next round, broke off to a briefing to watch the final decisive penalties. But finding the tension too much he turned away from the screen, erupting seconds later in a whoop of joy along with everyone else in Dublin Castle.

He then danced an Irish victory jig in the courtyard before driving off to talk about South Africa, the Soviet Union and the vexed but still unsettled question of where to site the various European agencies looking for a home.

● The Bank of England, which did much of the technical work on the "hard ecu" proposal, was understood to be disappointed by Herr Pohl's remarks (Colin Narborough writes). Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, will seek to explain details of the proposal to his fellow central bankers at a meeting in Basel on July 10.

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Leading article, page 13  
Pohl interview, page 23

## British brake on aid for Gorbachev

From ROBIN OAKLEY IN DUBLIN

BRITAIN will not be rushed into backing an economic aid package for the Soviet Union on the grounds that President Gorbachev might not last in power without it, Margaret Thatcher made plain to EC leaders in Dublin yesterday. But she emphasised Britain was keen to help; the question was how best to do so.

Despite Mrs Thatcher's close relationship with the Soviet leader, Britain will resist pressure from Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, and President Mitterrand of France for "urgent action" in the shape of some kind of Marshall Aid plan.

The prime minister, who saw Mr Gorbachev in Moscow earlier this month, is said to regard suggestions that he could fall without a flood of Western consumer goods and

food supplies as arguments of desperation. The British view was that Soviet problems were being overstated and it was "not exactly a deprived society even though you may have to queue a bit".

Britain wanted to see problems in distribution and transport studied to see what was needed to unlock the Soviet Union's comparatively rich resources.

The Soviet Union could reap long-term benefits from a paper circulated in Dublin by Rudi Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, calling for a European Energy Community embracing Soviet and East European coal and natural gas resources. The paper argued that such a community would help to develop the interdependence of East and West Europe.



Fall stretch: Pat Bonner, Ireland's goalkeeper, making the crucial save in the penalty shoot-out last night to put his team into the quarter finals

## Ireland win on penalty shoot-out

By LOUISE TAYLOR AND JOHN GOODBODY IN BOLOGNA

THE Republic of Ireland reached the last eight of the World Cup after beating Romania in a penalty shoot-out in Genoa last night. Pat Bonner, the goalkeeper, and David O'Leary were the team heroes after 120 minutes of play had failed to produce a goal, leading to the first penalty decision of these finals.

The first four from each side were converted before Bonner saved a low shot from Timofei O'Leary, the Arsenal defender, then struck the ball past the Romanian goalkeeper to secure a place in the quarter-finals in Rome on Saturday.

In Bologna, meanwhile, police are concerned by reports that about 200 of the "hardcore" of hooligans are on their way for the match against England tonight. There will be 4,500 police on duty.

Although the strikes at the French ports and on the Italian railways have hampered the arrival of spectators, there are expected to be at least 4,000 English supporters in Bologna. Police will have three rings of barriers outside the stadium and supporters will be segregated according to nationality, with the seat-numbering policy abandoned because so many people have obtained tickets outside their sector.

A drinks ban lasting 49 hours has been imposed in the city, but many of the England followers are camping at Rimini, 80 miles away, where no ban is in force.

The police in Bologna are investigating the death of David Monaghan, of Coventry, who was hit by a car after he had left a bar with a friend and some Italian. Mr Monaghan died in hospital yesterday despite an operation for his damaged brain. There are conflicting reports of how the accident was caused.

The police yesterday deported 19 Englishmen, all of them from Plymouth, after an incident with two Tunisian street vendors on Sunday afternoon.

World Cup, pages 35, 40  
Graham Taylor, page 35

## Chinese dissident flies to top job at Cambridge

By CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

IN AN important concession to the United States, China yesterday allowed Professor Fang Lizhi and his wife Li Shuxian to leave the American embassy in Peking for Britain, where he is to take up a research post.

Professor Fang appears to have agreed to stop the sharp criticisms of the leadership which made him China's best known dissident. He said in a statement yesterday that he would refuse to take part in opposition activities, although he continued to disagree with the main elements of the Chinese constitution.

The statement was issued by the US State Department, which disclosed that James Lilley, the US Ambassador in Peking, helped to bring it about. This showed that it was part of a diplomatic deal, in which Britain also played an important part. Its role was to break a diplomatic logjam which arose from the fact that China would not allow Professor Fang to go to the United States.

Professor Fang and his wife took refuge in the US embassy a year ago after being branded counter-revolutionaries for

allegedly plotting to "fan the flames" of anti-government demonstrations. Their departure removed the greatest irritant in Sino-US relations. The White House welcomed it as "far-sighted" while the Foreign Office "warmly welcomed" it.

Professor Fang, who was expected to arrive in Britain early today on a US military aircraft, is to take up a research professorship at the Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge. He spent three months doing research there in 1980.

The official news agency, Xinhua, reported that Professor Fang and his wife had been treated leniently and had "gone abroad for medical treatment". Mr Zhou Nan, Hong Kong Director of the New China News Agency, said Professor Fang was suffering from heart disease.

China's decision clears the way for the West to begin dismantling sanctions taken after the Tiananmen Square massacre a year ago.

The Group of Seven leading industrial democracies are expected to decide at a summit in Houston next month whether to lift the economic

measures. Peking hopes World Bank loans will be fully resumed and that Japan will stop withholding a five-year loan package of \$10 billion (£2.9 billion). The deal probably removes a risk that Congress might overturn President Bush's recent decision to renew China's most favoured nation status.

The deal also reopens a diplomatic door between Britain and China. Francis Maude, minister of state at the Foreign Office, is to visit Peking next month, becoming the first Western minister to do so for more than a year. Mr Maude's visit may prove a first step towards better relations, possibly leading to the European Community dropping its ban on visits.

The British and American governments are worried that their deal will fall apart if Professor Fang attacks the Chinese leadership while in Britain. Whitehall sources said, however, that he was free to say what he liked while in Britain. It seems likely that the Government is relying on

Continued on page 20, col 6  
Silence test, page 10

## Costs will not halt Sizewell

By RICHARD FORD  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to press ahead with the Sizewell B nuclear power station despite soaring costs, which on current estimates put the final figure in excess of £2.6 billion.

John Wakeham, the secretary of state for energy, refused to confirm that new estimates, to be published today, will show that costs have risen by £1 billion in three years, but he told MPs that the government attached great importance to the benefits of completing the power station.

Under pressure from opposition MPs to confirm the figures, Mr Wakeham said Nuclear Electric, who produced a confidential document which included rising cost estimates, had told him that the selective misquoting of some figures had been highly misleading.

However, he admitted that all the extra costs revealed in the report were a result of last

Parliament, page 8  
White elephant, page 12  
Leading article, page 13

## Methodist pay rise

Methodist ministers were voted a pay rise of 18.5 per cent over two years, believed to be one of the largest in recent history.

The increases, which will raise the average ministerial stipend from £7,672 a year to about £10,000 were hotly contested by some speakers at the Methodist conference in Cardiff yesterday. Page 5

## MP's death

Sean Hughes, the MP for Knowsley South, Merseyside, and a Labour defence spokesman, died on Sunday after a long illness, aged 44. At the general election he had a 20,846-vote majority over the Conservatives in a three-way contest. Page 8

## Care burden

More than three quarters of women and almost as many men anticipate having to care for sick relatives in the next five years, says a survey published by the National Careers Association. Page 16

## Express move

Another large American bank is to move to Canary Wharf in London's Docklands. Yesterday American Express said it would move 1,500 staff there in the spring of 1992. Page 21

## American buy

Siebel, the British engineering group, is to buy Foxboro, the American process control group, for \$656 million (£380 million), giving it a place in the FT-SE 100 share index. Page 21

## Knightly touch

Sir Richard Hadlee struck 86 from 84 balls as New Zealand's cricketers reached 440 for eight against England in the second Test. Page 38

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## Wimbledon opens with a day of discontent

By MARK SOUSTER

THE annual tennis carnival at Wimbledon began yesterday with untidied rumblings of discontent among fans, a sit-down protest at the gates and a boycott of the showpiece courts by British photographers.

The demands of the Safety at Sports Grounds Act have reduced the capacity of the Centre Court by 1,500 and forced drastic changes to the system of ticket allocation. Nine fans who have attended the last 12 tournaments surprised officials — and no doubt themselves — by their sit-down protest. Having spent three days camping out, the nine were spurred into action when they learnt they might not get their usual prized block of Centre Court seats.

In the past Centre Court seats have been on sale at only one turnstile; thus the block could be issued on a first-come

first-served basis. But under the new regulations they are sold at all ten turnstiles, adding adding an unwelcome element of chance.

Under the command of Mrs Maureen O'Hearn the nine plotted their counter-attack through Sunday night at the bridgehead they had established at the gate. As dawn broke they moved into position and when the gates opened they raced forward to set up a second front at nine of the turnstiles which they blocked for 20 minutes. A truce was called as queues snaked back more than half a mile. The nine, who always sit together in a row, were pacified, but Mrs O'Hearn, from Croydon, Surrey, who was with her two sisters and niece, said: "It's like opening the doors of a January sale and then being told you cannot buy the television you came for."

The photographers were angered by

new regulations which meant they were no longer allocated individual seats. Last night a meeting between photographers and a representative of the Newspaper Publishers Association on the one hand and the LTA broke up without settlement. The photographers are set to boycott play today on the centre and number one courts in protest.

Touts were out in force but were soon grumbling about the lack of business, strawberries being hugely overpriced and the top men's seeds won through, although not without a struggle. Ivan Lendl, the sentimental choice to win, edged through after losing the first set. And Britain's Sarah Loosmore defeated the women's number 16 seed to progress to the second round.

Photograph, page 2  
Wimbledon reports, pages 39, 40

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# Missing child register must be set up, Labour says

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A NATIONAL register of missing children should be set up as the first step to understanding why they leave home prematurely, the Labour party said yesterday.

It spoke of the "major national problem" of missing and runaway youngsters, with 98,000 cases reported last year. Most returned safely, but many did not.

A report entitled *Missing from Home*, published by Joan Lester, Labour's shadow cabinet spokesman on children, said one of the difficulties facing those wishing to tackle the problem was that its scale was not accurately known. No central record was kept by police or social services.

The report has called for a central government commitment to provide the police with the funding and resources for a computerised national recording system for missing children, with national guidance on the quality of material to be collected. It should not be operated as a statistical system, the report said, but to produce information to help deal with and monitor the problem.

The statistics should be interpreted and analysed by a

government department or research institute and there should be a clear requirement for the analysed information to be published for the use of police and local authorities in responding to the problem. Labour has suggested the creation of a missing children's unit to undertake the tasks.

According to the Children's Society, of the 98,000 cases last year most children returned safely, welcomed back by relieved parents or local authorities. It was probable that many never fully disclosed their real reasons for running away, or how they spent their time.

An unknown number did not return home, however, and whether they stayed away through choice or coercion was impossible to say. Some would have succeeded in making a better life for themselves elsewhere, many would have become involved in petty or organised crime, and others would have vanished.

Miss Lester's report said that less than 3 per cent of runaways were under 12, and that 15 was the most common age, followed by children aged 14, 16 and 13. Some 35 per cent were in the care of local authorities. Missing children tended to come disproportionately from areas of urban and rural deprivation.

The report, outlining the main reasons for children running away, said that more than a third of cases related to family relationship problems, such as fighting, arguments, misunderstandings, abuse or eviction. Dissatisfaction with care provided by local authorities, including feelings of isolation and regimentation, was the second cause.

The third main reason was individual feelings of sadness, despair and unhappiness. The fourth was linked to school-related problems.

The way in which police forces collected information on missing children varied greatly, the report said. There was no statutory obligation to do so, or to notify social services and other agencies of runaway or returning children. Most social services and social work departments had little or no involvement with missing children not in care.

Under Labour's plans, social work and social services departments would have to keep accurate records of all children in care who go missing, and the police would have to notify social services immediately on their return. The police would be given guidance on how to respond to identified missing children.

Social services would also be given a statutory obligation to respond to the return of runaways by visits and assessments.

## Diocese withdraws £2m fund in protest at SA link

By RAY CLANCY

THE Diocese of Oxford has decided to withdraw £2 million of funds from the Church of England's central board of finance over its indirect investments in South Africa, it was disclosed last night.

The money is to be transferred to a fund managed by the Ecclesiastical Insurance Group, which has a strong ethical and environment policy and avoids investment in the alcohol, gambling, and tobacco industries as well as in companies connected with "explicit or violent" magazines or video tapes.

The decision comes as the Right Rev Richard Harries, Bishop of Oxford, prepares to seek a High Court ruling to support his belief that the Church Commissioners have a duty to follow a policy in which Christian values rather than financial gain were the overriding priority and sever itself from links with South African investment.

At a meeting of the Oxford Diocesan Synod at the weekend only a handful of the 200 representatives voted against a motion to remove the funds from the board and place them instead with the Allchurches Amity Fund, which meets the Diocese's criteria on South Africa and is also deeply concerned about the ozone layer and the protection of the environment.

"We have had for some years a policy of disinvestment in South Africa. In my mind the question is a simple one," Mr Harries told the meeting, and urged members to vote in favour of withdrawing the funds.

The meeting heard that discussions with the central board of finance over the issue of ethical criteria in relation to South Africa had been going on for some years. George Hammond, chairman of the board said: "It is quite clear they (the CBF) are not going to budge."

He added that the directors were recommending that the investments be moved into the Allchurches fund, which "has outperformed the CBF by a considerable margin".

The diocese's ethical criteria states that it should avoid investments in companies which have a substantial stake in the South African economy.

The ruling applies to companies who employ more than 1,000 workers in the country or have an annual turnover in South Africa of more than £100 million, or derive more than £10 million in annual profits, or derive more than 3 per cent of their worldwide profits from South African activities.

The Amity Fund was introduced in 1988 to celebrate 100 years of service to the church. It aims to provide "long-term capital appreciation and a growing income by investing in companies who value a positive contribution to the quality of family and community life and to the environment".



Mr Ken Bailey, aged 78, from Bournemouth, British "cheerleader" at Wimbledon, enjoying strawberries at £1.50 on opening day yesterday. Reports, page 39-40

## Proposals for officer class ridiculed by police group

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CALLS for an officer class for the police service were the "revival of a nonsensical chestnut", Alan Eastwood, chairman of the Police Federation, said last night. Former military officers had been drafted in to lead the police in the past with dire results, he told a federation meeting in Derbyshire.

Last week the federation wrote to the prime minister asking her to clarify press reports that the government favours the recruitment of armed service officers into senior police positions. In the letter Mr Eastwood asked Margaret Thatcher to meet the three police associations to discuss any concern about police leadership.

Mr Eastwood yesterday said he accepted there were problems with the quality of police leadership. The police should also acknowledge some junior officers failed to meet professional standards.

The leadership failings could be resolved internally if the resources were available. There was a time, Mr Eastwood said, when "chief constables were ex-geriatric brigadiers and seafish sea captains". He said: "History does not record that the quality of leadership of those days led to more efficient policing."

Now there was talk of drafting in Army officers. To compare the roles of army commanders with those of senior

police was "arrant nonsense". Police were not members of military formations acting in concert and taking battle orders but constables using personal discretion with total liability in law.

The officer class system, once created, eventually filled almost every post in the hierarchy at Scotland Yard but it needed, Mr Eastwood said, a grammar school boy with no degrees "to clear out the vipers' nest of corruption that festers unseen under the very noses of these same Hendon graduates".

Scotland Yard plans for special seminars for police officers from ethnic minorities have raised complaints among potential participants. Officers feel the idea is divisive. They say they are being set apart when they want to be regarded as indistinguishable from other officers.

Some have told the Police Federation, which represents all the ranks involved, that they object to the seminars at Bristol Polytechnic next month. All 440 officers from ethnic backgrounds serving in the Metropolitan police are being ordered to attend and take part in one of four discussions on how the police can improve its recruitment from ethnic minorities.

The Yard's equal opportunities unit hopes the seminars will suggest how to find and keep black and Asian officers. A group of white officers with similar ranks, ages and experience will meet in a fifth seminar to see if their problems match those of the other officers.

The Yard acknowledged there was unhappiness about the seminars. A spokesman said: "The objection I have heard is not centred on the location but the fact that it is taking place, that officers are being compelled to attend and that it was internal apartheid which apart from being offensive was wrong."

## Dead babies 'were found in chest'

THE bodies of four premature baby boys were found in a garage at the home of Douglas Dickinson, head of the Crown Prosecution Service for Staffordshire and Warwickshire, an inquest was told yesterday (Craig Seton writes).

The inquest, at Stafford, failed to resolve the mystery of the deaths of the babies or whether they were connected with Mr Dickinson's first wife, Catherine, a casualty ward sister who died in 1988.

The babies were found in a tea chest in March. Reginald Browning, the Staffordshire south coroner, returned open verdicts on three of the babies. He ruled that the fourth had been stillborn.

## Numbers dispute over poll tax

By CRAIG SETON

CONFUSION grew yesterday over the scale of non-payment of the community charge in Birmingham, the biggest local authority in England, where it is estimated that 20,000 people who should be paying the poll tax have still not registered two months after the first payment was due.

The 50 per cent of adults who were registered for the charge but did not pay the first instalment in May has now

dropped to about 35 per cent after calculations based on payment of this month's second instalment.

Yesterday, the Labour-controlled city council issued a warning it might have to delay paying its bills because of difficulties collecting the community charge, although it was sending out only "gentle reminders" to those who had yet to pay.

However, the Conservative opposition accused the Lab-

our leadership of incompetence and sabotaging the collection of the £406-a-head poll tax for political reasons when it was disclosed that officials were still trying to trace more than 20,000 adults they believe should be registered for the tax.

Bernard Farrar, the city treasurer, said the difficulties over the register arose out of the council's estimate that 710,000 adults should be registered, although only 683,000

had registered by December. The number registering had increased to nearer 700,000, but many of those adults have still to be sent bills. The confusion over the number who should go on the register is hampering attempts to make proper estimates.

Mr Farrar said: "We are sending out about 130,000 reminders this week to those people who have not paid anything to date. They are not final reminders. When we issued the main bills in March we had 20,000 come back marked 'gone away'. It is in a state of flux."

Reg Hales, the leader of Birmingham's Conservative group, said: "It is not that people will not pay or cannot pay. They have not been asked to pay. There are about 30,000 bills that have not been sent out."

Mr Hales said that if the collection of the tax did not improve, the city would face drastic cuts in services or a significantly increased rate of community charge next year.

Sir Richard Knowles, the leader of the Labour group, said: "What we object to is that Birmingham people are having to pay £69 per head towards the safety net which will go to Mrs Thatcher's favourites in Wandsworth."

## Education 'must bear brunt'

By PETER DAVENPORT

Five of the Labour-controlled local authorities facing community charge capping by the government said yesterday that their education services were to bear the brunt of the budget cuts they were having to introduce.

Council leaders and education directors from Barnsley, Calderdale, Derbyshire, Doncaster and Rotherham outlined the effects at a meeting with Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman. Among measures they are having to introduce to make savings are cutbacks in maintenance programmes, the external painting of schools and rewiring. In Derbyshire a scheme to equip 60 schools with indoor lavatories was being ended, and in Barnsley another to raise by 7 per cent the number of children staying in on education had gone.

Between them the five authorities, which had budgeted to spend £696m on education in the current financial year, are having to

introduce a total of around £35m in cuts to produce reductions of between £39 and £59 in their poll-tax charges.

The five authorities were among the 19 who lost a high court action in which they challenged the government's decision to "cap" their poll-tax charges. They are appealing against the judgement and the case is expected to end this week.

Yesterday Mr Straw said: "There is not going to be a single day when the cuts each of these authorities will be forced to make are suddenly going to lead in a dramatic drop in the service. Instead the service is going to be left to rot. It is not only going to have crumbling schools, but rotting schools as well."

He would be seeking an urgent meeting with John McGregor, the education secretary, to raise the plight of the Councils.

## Field is accused of campaign

By RONALD FAUX

FRANK Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead, Merseyside, was yesterday accused of mounting a media campaign to put pressure on the national executive of the Labour Party into declaring invalid the vote that deselected him as Labour candidate for the next general election. The local party voted last December to replace him with Paul Davies, a local Transport and General Workers' Union official.

Sue Williams, chairman of the Birkenhead constituency Labour party, who organised and ran the selection meeting, said: "If a re-run is to be ordered, I am horrified." Allegations that there had been something wrong with the selection procedure had been rejected by an enquiry. Ms Williams said the difference between the case of Mr Field and that of Ron Brown, the deselected Labour MP for Leith, Lothian, was that Mr Field had gone to the media and caused a much bigger political furor.

Labour party officials in Birkenhead said they would object to any expulsions which the party might order. Ms Williams said: "The officers have been cleared, the trade unions have been cleared, and all they seem to be left with are six Militants, if indeed they are Militants."

Walter Smith, an executive committee member of the Labour party in Birkenhead, said that he would welcome a decision to re-run the contest. "There was no doubt among many who took part that the ballot was flawed. The numbers did not add up, and 17 ballot papers appeared from nowhere. That alone was cause for concern."

## Parties' choice

Political parties which gain control of local authorities are entitled to dismiss school governors appointed by their rivals, the High Court ruled yesterday. The case had been brought by Mrs Jill Dill-Russell and Mr Richard Cheney, against Warwickshire county council.

## Growing cost

The cost of looking after a baby has risen by 16 per cent in the last year, to £65 a month, according to a survey of parents by Gallus for Farley's, the baby food firm. One in four mothers of babies aged up to 18 months said the cost would make them delay having another child.

## Prisoners hang

Two teenage prisoners, Anthony William Hook, of Preston, and another unnamed, were found hanged in neighbouring cells yesterday at Hindley prison, near Wigan, Lancashire. The deaths follow two suicides in nine months at the centre, which holds 441 remand prisoners.

## Back from bomb

John Copper, the 13-month-old boy who suffered spine injuries when a car bomb exploded in Cotham, Bristol, two weeks ago, returned home from hospital yesterday. The bomb was on the car of an animal psychologist and is believed to have been set by animal liberation extremists.

7 2 3 1

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السؤال الأول



BMA representative meeting

# Doctors tackle green issues after concern over hospital waste

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE British Medical Association is to examine the environmental risks of medical technology after concern about the possible harmful effects of hospital waste.

John Dawson, head of the BMA's scientific and professional division, said there was growing awareness about the potential risks of substances such as anaesthetic gases, toxic chemicals, radiation and biological products emanating from hospitals. "Hospitals need a health warning on them," Dr Dawson said. "We need to find

better ways of cleaning up some of the discharges from these institutions."

Doctors attending the association's annual representative meeting at Bournemouth yesterday called for a series of measures to tackle environmental problems, including disposal of nuclear waste and dumping untreated sewage in the sea.

"The medical profession is no different from other parts of the population in wondering whether we are sinking into a sea of environmental

and chemical toxemia," Sir Christopher Booth, chairman of the association's board of education and science, said.

After the meeting Dr Dawson said there were demands that the atmospheric gas halo-thane should be scrubbed out of operating theatres before the air was released into the outside environment.

Hospitals might also be discharging high doses of radioactive waste down drains as well as biological hazards including blood products, viruses and pathogens. "These are institutions or buildings which are potentially dangerous unless things are washed out of the air or filtered from water put down drains," he said.

Sarah Dival, a junior doctor from London, told the conference that the profession had been accused of producing more radiation from X-rays than the nuclear industry. Toxic drugs, hormones, out-of-date drugs flushed down the lavatory in GPs' surgeries and the waste from genetic engineering could have a potential effect on the environment, she said.

Doctors said more central funding was needed to set-up controls for hazardous substances so that measures were not implemented at the risk of patients' services. Other doctors pointed to growing concern about the long-term effects of being exposed to low doses of radiation and referred to the report linking low-dose exposure in fathers to leukaemia in their children.

The dumping of untreated sewage into the sea was also condemned. Dr Dawson said 1.2 million tonnes of dry toxic waste was discharged every year, 30 per cent of which was dumped in the sea.

Upendra Patel, a doctor who lived in Southampton near one of the three most polluted beaches in Britain, said bathers there had to swim in excrement and untreated sewage had poisoned fish, algae and shrimp, which were abundant.

In spite of a new "green" approach the BMA was reluctant to fund too many expensive studies and turned down investigations into the harmful effects of nuclear waste and whether bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) could spread to humans. Although the association has spent almost £3 million on its opposition to the NHS reforms, the meeting was told it could not afford the £60,000 for the two studies.

Leading article, page 13

## Clash on benefit of alternative therapy

By OUR SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE British Medical Association was yesterday accused of producing a "knee jerk" response to alternative medicine in its 1986 report, which was sceptical of the benefits of those therapies.

The report suggested that people practising osteopathy, acupuncture and hypnotherapy should be trained and registered but it dismissed most other practices.

Dr Fay Wilson, from north Birmingham, told the meeting that the working party had produced a report before it had adequate evidence about either the successes or failures of alternative medicine.

Earlier this month the association decided to take a second look at complementary medicine after the first scientific evaluation of one of the therapies. A study of the benefits of chiropractic to treat back pain carried out in Northwick Park Hospital had shown that over a two-year period pain had eased.

However, yesterday, Sir Christopher Booth, chairman of the association's board of education and science, said that after the study's publication in the *British Medical Journal* there had been a number of letters claiming the investigation had been badly conducted.

The association's "renewed approach" to complementary medicines seems to have been partly initiated by changes due to come into effect in 1992 which may require these practitioners to be registered, and partly due to a growing recognition among some doctors of the benefits of some alter-

native remedies. There is, however, little indication yet that the association will produce a more positive report.

The doctor proposing the motion approving the board of science's new investigation into alternative medicine said he knew nothing about alternative therapies apart from what he had been told by the association. Another doctor talked of providing alternative remedies for "alternative patients".

Other speakers defended the association's previous report and pointed to the possible harmful effects of alternative medicines with few promoting its advantages. Dr Admani from Sheffield claimed that herbal medicines contained lead, strychnine and sex hormones. He also suggested that over a thousand practitioners were earning between £5,000 and £10,000 a month by treating patients with unproven therapies.

The meeting supported a motion calling for complementary medicine to be subjected to scientific evaluation, but declined to support part of the resolution which called for a more balanced report than that of 1986. It also passed a resolution saying that death and cremation certificates should include details of whether the patient had been a smoker or not.

Dr Booth said that this would give epidemiologists a clearer idea of the impact of smoking on diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular illnesses.

## Patients' demand on increase

By THOMSON PRENTICE, SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE British Medical Association has been obliged to soften its attitude towards complementary medicine by the increasing demand for it by patients. When the BMA produced a report four years ago on alternative therapies, the British Medical Association accused it of taking a hostile and patronising view of unorthodox treatments and of "denouncing them by innuendo".

The report said there was no proof that many of the therapies were effective and that some carried a risk to patients. Since then complementary medicine - its practitioners dislike the term "alternative" - has grown in popularity. A Mori poll published in *The Times* last November of 1,826 adults throughout Britain showed that 74 per cent wanted treatments such as homeopathy, acupuncture and osteopathy introduced widely into the health service, with only 10 per cent opposed. Homeopathy has always

been part of the health service. There are five NHS homeopathic hospitals and 130 registered homeopaths. The treatment is based on giving patients small doses of medicine that would induce in a healthy person symptoms that the particular medicine is prescribed to treat. For example, diarrhoea might be treated by giving the sufferer a mild laxative.

Enid Segall, general secretary of the British Homeopathic Association, said yesterday: "We feel that patients choosing to be treated by a homeopathic physician should be able to find one available to them as part of the NHS as of right."

"Homeopathic medicines are safe, free of side effects, and inexpensive. They generally do not need to be constantly repeated and can do much to both prevent and treat chronic illness."

Acupuncture is also available within the health service. There are an estimated 3,000

acupuncturists in Britain, most of whom charge fees, but some 500 general practitioners are registered with the British Medical Association.

The techniques have been used for at least 5,000 years, most commonly in Chinese medicine, based on the belief that the body has a network of pathways, called meridians, along which flow life energies composed of a balance of components known as yin and yang. Illness results when these become unbalanced, or a meridian is blocked, and acupuncture is used to restore the balance and remove the blockages.

Other, less well-established forms of complementary medicine including aromatherapy, in which aromatic oils are inhaled or massaged into the skin, and reflexology, in which the feet are massaged in the belief that all parts of the body have a corresponding reflex point on the feet and that migraine, arthritis and even heart disease can be alleviated.



Final salute: A balloon passing over Tower Bridge during the annual cross-London flight. Twenty-five balloons took part in the event, which may be stopped because of overburdening of the air traffic control system

## High health risk at one in eight food premises, survey says

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

ONE in eight food premises in England and Wales presents a high public health risk and one in 25 should be prosecuted or closed down because of poor hygiene, according to a survey published yesterday.

Takeaways are the worst offenders, one in five being judged "a significant health risk". Food manufacturers and restaurants perform only slightly better, between 15 and 20 per cent of them falling into the high-risk category.

At the other end of the scale, fewer than one in 20 educational establishments and one in 15 hospitals present more than a minor risk. Four per cent of the premises surveyed scored sufficiently well to merit a special hygiene award.

The survey was organised jointly by the Audit Commission, an independent body established in 1982, and the Institution of Environmental Health Officers whose members are employed by district councils to enforce food hygiene laws. Officers inspected 5,000 premises in two thirds of all local authorities in England and Wales, grading them on a scale of risk that ranged from "minor or negligible" to "significant or imminent".

A "significant or imminent" threat of food poisoning is presented by 18.6 per cent of takeaways, 17 per cent of food manufacturers and restaurants, 12.8 per cent of butchers, bakeries and hotels, 11.2 per cent of pubs, 9.1 per cent of supermarkets, 6 per cent of hospitals and 4.7 per cent of schools, the report found.

Bob Tanner, chief executive of the institution, said yesterday the food safety bill now going through parliament would "go a long way towards ensuring higher standards of hygiene in food premises" by strengthening the enforcement powers of environmental health officers.

The new legislation would be more effective, however, if it provided for the prior

## Handicapped man wins claims battle

By MICHAEL HORNSBY

A HANDICAPPED man has won a legal battle against the Department of Social Security for retrospective extra support, setting a precedent which could open the gates to 30,000 other claimants and cost the exchequer £40 million.

Simon Crompton, aged 22, from Tameside, Greater Manchester, who suffers severely from the congenital disease Down's syndrome, is looked after by his elderly retired parents who receive no financial help for their care.

The department consistently refused to pay him severe disability premium, a special benefit worth £28 per week designed for some people with disabilities who already receive income support but who do not live with their families. He successfully challenged the

decision before a local social security appeal tribunal and will receive almost £2,000 in arrears, payable to him before last October.

According to the department, however, his victory is retrospective and does not mean the severely handicapped may benefit from future payment of the premium if they live with their parents. The department amended the law last October in order to close a flaw in the regulations. A spokesman said: "Where someone is living with their family we think it is reasonable to expect that they will be receiving a degree of informal care."

An appeal against the tribunal ruling is being considered by the chief adjudication officer for the department.

## Saunders defends £5m paid to fellow director

By PAUL WILKINSON

ERNEST Saunders yesterday admitted that a fellow Guinness director was paid £5 million for eight weeks' work on the Distillers takeover in 1986.

Questioned about it at Southwark Crown Court in London Mr Saunders, a former Guinness chairman, said it was 20 times his own annual salary of £225,000 but said it had been worth it. "If I had told the board he was worth twice that they would have paid it," he said.

The cash was paid to Thomas Ward, an American lawyer, after Guinness's successful battle against the Scottish supermarket group Asda for control of the Distillers drinks conglomerate. The prosecution has claimed that it was an illegal payment during a share support operation to ensure success in the takeover.

Mr Saunders and three other City businessmen deny 24 counts of theft, false accounting and breaches of the Companies Act arising out of the Distillers takeover. With him in court are Gerald Ronson, head of the Heron International Group, Anthony Parnes, a stockbroker, and Sir Jack Lyons, the millionaire financier.

Mr Saunders was asked during cross-examination by John Chadwick, QC, for the prosecution "Have you ever in your commercial experience come across any chief executive prepared to pay anybody £5 million for what, on any basis, could not have been more than eight weeks' work?"

Mr Saunders replied: "The answer is no, but I did not know many companies. What he did was most important." He added that Mr Ward's help in ensuring the Guinness bid was not referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission had been crucial to its success.

Mr Chadwick: "Your salary in October 1985 was £225,000. In May 1986 it went up to £350,000 for a year's work, full time. Ward was being paid for eight weeks' work, 20 times what you earned in a year."

Mr Saunders earlier admitted making mistakes in statements he gave to the trade and industry department inspectors soon after they began investigating the takeover.

The hearing continues today.

**Quake death toll could be 25,000**

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## Warren awarded £10,000 libel damages

By DAVID YOUNG

THE boxing promoter Frank Warren achieved the legal equivalent of a first-round knock-out in the High Court yesterday when he was awarded £10,000 libel damages over a newspaper article published while he was in hospital recovering from an attempt on his life.

The award was made against the publishers of the *Daily Mirror* after a libel hearing that lasted just over two hours. It took a jury of eight men and four women 25 minutes to reach a unanimous decision after one of the shortest defended libel actions on record.

After being awarded the damages and legal costs estimated at £20,000, Mr Warren said: "I am very pleased. It was the right result. I was in it for the money. I was in it to clear my name."

Mr Justice Macpherson ordered a stay on payment of the damages pending a possible appeal by the *Daily Mirror* against his earlier rul-

ing that words used in the article were defamatory and that the case should go before a jury.

Mr Warren, aged 38, was shot by a masked gunman last November as he arrived at Barking, Essex, to watch one of his boxing promotions. He told the High Court that, while recovering in hospital he saw a newspaper article which said he had been born in a gutter.

He said he was "annoyed and angry" at the allegation, which came five days after the attack. The phrase had also upset his family. The article, which had been generally praised, ended with the words: "Frank Warren started in the gutter - and almost ended up there."

Mr Warren, the son of a bookmaker, grew up on a council estate in Islington, north London.

He said: "The term to start in the gutter and end up there was not very nice. I did not start in the gutter." He said he



Warren: "I was in it to clear my name"

did not end up in the gutter after the shooting. Mr Warren said there had been no apology or retraction and he had gone to court to put the record straight.

Thomas Shields, counsel for Mr Warren, said the words meant his origins were "sordid and disreputable". Mr Shields said: "Some people might think that a man like Mr Warren could take a punch, but the timing of the article

was insensitive in the extreme. "It was the very nastiest time for someone to be the victim of such a slur."

Mr Warren, who lives in a £1 million house in Hertfordshire with his wife and four children, also said the article had damaged his business reputation.

After leaving school at 15 and working as a salesman, he became a boxing promoter and, later, a manager. His clients included the boxers Joe Bugner, Terry Marsh and Barry McGuigan. Mr Warren is also chairman of the London Arena concert venue in Docklands.

Mirror Group Newspapers denied libel. Gordon Bishop, counsel for the Mirror Group, denied that the article was derogatory.

He said an unbiased reader would not have thought less of Mr Warren after reading the story. "It is full of praise for Mr Warren and it would be understood by a reader in that sense as something that praises him."





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## Methodists' study accepts embryo test ethical case

By RUTH GLEDHILL

A REPORT that shows sympathy for experiments in special circumstances on human embryos under 14 days old was received yesterday by the Methodist Conference, the governing body of the Methodist Church.

The report, by an 11-member working party commissioned by conference, argues that an embryo is human from the moment of conception and human status must therefore be afforded it. It does not rule out, however, an "ethical case" for permitting experiments on "surplus pre-embryos" on the grounds that there is in this case "no conflict between the right to life of the individual and the

good of the community". According to the report, *The Status of the Unborn Human*, surplus pre-embryos, such as those not needed for in-vitro fertilisation, have no prospect of life beyond that which they already have.

"This otherwise wasted life is given purpose if used for experiments which might benefit humanity," the report says. It also argues that the pre-embryo is not an individual until the end of the pre-embryonic period, after 14 days.

The Rev Brian Duckworth, general secretary of the Methodist Division of Social Responsibility, said: "The early embryo is a mass of cells which could become more than one individual."

The report, which will now go to the churches for discussion, opposes abortion on demand. "There is never any moment from conception onwards when the foetus totally lacks human significance - a fact which may be overlooked in the pressure for abortion on demand," it says.

"If it can be clearly shown that to continue with the pregnancy is likely to cause the mother's death, an abortion may in the circumstances be the right course of action," the report says.

There are also "social circumstances", such as when a child is conceived by rape or incest, where the death of the foetus is a lesser evil than the "consequent suffering of those involved if it is allowed to be born".

The Rev Michael Sparrow, from north Lancashire, told the conference that he had hoped the report would call for changes in the law to raise the status of the unborn human. His call for the legal implications of the report to be more fully spelt out was rejected by the conference.

He has tabled a motion to be discussed later this week expressing "abhorrence" that under new regulations in the government's *Embryology Bill*, in cases such as when there is a substantial risk of serious handicap and of serious injury to the physical or mental health of the mother, abortion will be allowed right up to the time of birth.

Professor Ian Leck, head of public health and epidemiology at Manchester University and a member of the working party which produced the report, said: "The human is human from the moment of conception." He said the value to be attached to the embryo increased through pregnancy.

The report emphasises that pre-embryos should not be created especially for experimentation.

The Rev Professor Peter Stephens, of the department of church history at Aberdeen University, said: "If God knows us before we are conceived in the womb, does he have a fortnight off after we are conceived? We have to look at it from the angle of the creator."

The Rev Judith Mazel, of Barnsley, south Yorkshire, said: "The dilemma of the right of the mother or the right of the embryo is one which I think as Christians we should not want to resolve but accept as a paradox."

## French join search for abducted daughter

AN international search was under way last night for the American father of a girl, aged four, who was abducted on a London street as her mother was attacked (Stewart Tandler writes). The child, Lindsay Rein, was made a ward of court two years ago after her father Stewart was separated from his wife.

Yesterday detectives asked police in the south of France to look for Mr Rein, who has property in the region. In Britain, checks were made at ports.

The girl disappeared from Battersea, south London, when she returned from a party with her mother Jill. Two men approached Mrs Rein, aged 31, as she got out of her car. She was grabbed round the neck and sprayed in the eyes with a chemical. The gang snatched the child and ran to a car in a street near by.

The girl was made a ward of court in 1988 after her father failed to return her to Britain after she visited him in France. Det Sup Michael Shorter, in charge of the investigation, said yesterday: "I am not accusing the father personally of being involved in the attack itself, but with the history of the family it is highly likely he has had some involvement in the planning."

Mr Rein, aged 49, a film producer, was in London last week and spoke to his daughter on the telephone two hours before she was taken. Mrs Rein said that during the call the girl described to her father what she was going to do for the rest of the day.



Lindsay Rein: abducted by gang in London

## Retired officials go back for £300 day

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

A SCHEME to recruit retired local government officials to fill town hall vacancies at up to £300 a day is being considered as part of a strategy to tackle shortages of key staff.

Metra, a recruitment agency set up last year by 31 metropolitan authorities, expects to launch the scheme in January as part of a package of measures to recruit older people to local government service. The freelance fees, equivalent to £1,500 a week, would be paid to retired chief executives, finance directors and legal officers who would be employed to carry out short projects for councils.

Under the scheme, the top rate for senior officials would be £300 a day, but councils would have to pay £400, with £100 of the bill going to Metra. Lower rates would be negotiated for longer periods.

Councils have been badly hit by the "brain drain" of highly qualified staff to the private sector. With the search for economy, management consultancies and accountancy firms have snapped up senior town hall staff to help them win lucrative consultancy jobs that help councils to put their house in order. Carl Gilleard, director of

Metra, said present rules on pensions meant many council officials were prevented from returning to work after retirement because they lost pension payment if their earnings exceeded set limits.

Mr Gilleard said he planned to act as a middle man, matching projects to staff who would join a central pool of talent upon which councils could draw. He said many senior officials who had joined the private sector would also be looking to use their considerable skills to avoid boredom after retirement age.

"The key shortage areas are finance and legal, although all the professions are now in short supply in local government. Up to now, if someone goes on long-term sick leave a council may have no choice but to get behind with its work. We would be able to supply a very experienced person who could take over at a moment's notice," Mr Gilleard said.

All applicants would be rigorously vetted, he said. "We all know that some people are given early retirement on the grounds of incompetence. Plainly we don't want to be supplying those people to councils, and we will make sure that we only get the best."



Bohan and his daughter Marie Anne arriving at the London couture house of Hartnell for the French designer's first day of work in British fashion

## Leader of Parisian fashion brings his flair to London

By LIZ SMITH, FASHION EDITOR

THE chandeliers in Hartnell's Mayfair salon acquired an extra sparkle yesterday when Marc Bohan, the former design head at Dior, officially took over the revamping of London's international fashion image as designer at the legendary fashion house.

Head-hunted by Hartnell on his dismissal from Dior after 28 years, he said it seemed a natural step for him to take up a design appointment at the couture house, founded in 1924 by the late Sir Norman Hartnell, couturier to the Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. "I feel at home here," he said.

The chic navy Christian Dior suit and monogrammed white blouse worn yesterday by his daughter Marie Anne, who works for Christie's in London and who arrived with him at Hartnell, served as a reminder of the three decades that Mr Bohan spent as a leader of Paris fashion. "That belongs in the past now," he said firmly.

The Mayfair ateliers at Hartnell are in for a shake-up in September when Mr Bohan starts work on his first collection for the house, which will be unveiled early in February. A man known for his pride in the couturier's craft, Mr Bohan has often expressed his belief that too many houses

are in the hands of mere ready-to-wear designers (an obvious reference to Gianfranco Ferré, the Milanese ready-to-wear star who replaced him at Dior, and the Parisian prêt-à-porter designer Claude Montana, whose couture debut at Lanvin had a muted response). His loyal clientele, led by Princess Caroline of Monaco, are expected to follow him to Hartnell.

He discreetly fields questions about the possibility of dressing the British Royal Family. "The Princess of Wales has a marvellous fashion image. I would be honoured to design for her," he says. "The name of Hartnell stands for so much. It has been through a quiet period but never lost its prestige. I hope to create a collection that is both contemporary and classy."

British couturiers will have to sharpen their cut and polish their skills with the arrival of Mr Bohan. Lady Weinberg, who, as Anouska Hempel, is one of British couture's more recent recruits, is enthusiastic in her welcome. "He is going to be spectacularly good for our business," she says.

"Everyone goes to Paris to learn about couture. How very nice to have a Frenchman come over here to show us how things should be done."

## Soccer fan describes stadium terror

A HIGH Court judge was told yesterday of the terror suffered by victims of the Hillsborough disaster. One youth was pushed beneath the mass of packed bodies and fell unconscious as he tried to fight his way up again.

Ian Clark was giving evidence before Mr Justice Hadden in Liverpool as part of two test-case claims for compensation by families of the 95 people killed in the disaster in April last year.

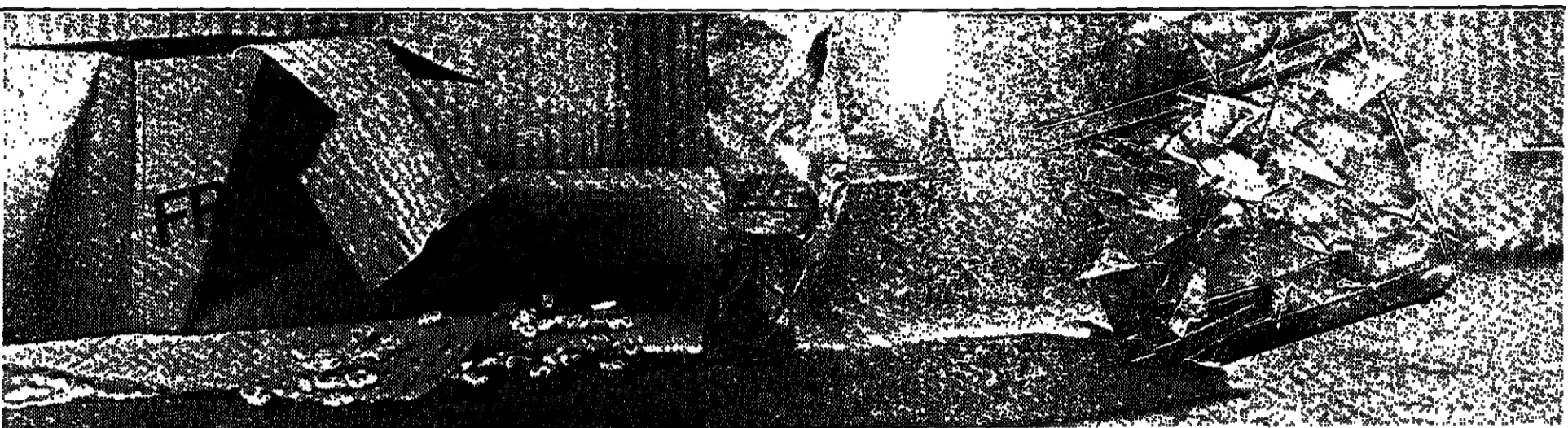
Mr Clark, an electrical engineer, said: "The people were screaming and shouting. Faces were changing colour - from yellow to blue to a deep purple. People were squashed on the barriers."

Claims for compensation have been made by the family of Colin Wafer, aged 19, and by the family of Victoria Hicks, aged 15, and her sister Sarah, aged 19.

Mr William Woodward, QC, for South Yorkshire Police, said the compensation should be modest because the dead probably did not suffer for a long period of time.

Benet Hytner, QC, for the families, said fans experienced anxiety and terror for up to 20 or 30 minutes.

The judge is expected to give his decision on the two cases within the next five weeks.



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# Waddington alerts business on crime by young opportunists



Waddington: "People are tempted by easy chance"

DAVID Waddington, the home secretary, told a business conference yesterday that the vast majority of offences were committed not by determined professionals but by opportunists, often young people "who are tempted by an easy chance". His statement came as a survey disclosed that only 8 per cent of Britain's workforce thinks theft at work is a crime.

The Confederation of British Industry meeting in London heard that a survey, which covered the United Kingdom and ranged across the social classes and from 16-year-olds upwards, showed 71 per cent of workers thought people took things from work.

The Gallup survey was commissioned by Automated Security,

Europe's largest electronic security group. It also investigated workers' attitudes towards "time theft". More than half of those aged 45 and over disapproved of making private telephone calls from work. But less than a quarter of those aged between 16 and 24 (23 per cent) thought it wrong.

The difference was equally marked on the subject of spending time chatting to colleagues about things unrelated to work. In the middle-aged group, 42 per cent thought it wrong, against 19 per cent among the younger group.

Workers were also questioned on their attitudes towards stealing workplace items costing 50p, £2.50 and £10 or more. It rose from a disapproval of 68 per cent on 50p items to over 93 per cent for things

worth £10 or more. Although only 8 per cent thought that workplace theft was a crime worth reporting, workers were then asked how they would feel if it affected their own pay packets. Ninety-one per cent said they would be annoyed.

Mr Waddington told a joint CBI and Crime Concern conference: "Not all crime that occurs at the workplace is aimed at the business itself, people, whether staff or customers, suffer too."

"For those in employment, thefts of personal property are more than twice as likely to happen in or near the workplace as elsewhere, and a considerable number of threats and assaults take place at work. Crime prevention has grown remarkably in pace and scope during the last few years. The

starting point is that crime is not inevitable. Only 6 per cent of recorded crime is violent; the other 94 per cent consists of offences against property, and many of them are preventable. The rationale of crime prevention is that by removing such opportunities, in the way we design, build and manage our communities, we can help to prevent crime. What is absolutely necessary is a partnership in the fight against crime — a partnership between the police and all sections of the community, including business.

"There is enormous scope for action by the private sector to curb crime directed against its operations, to protect its workforce, and to help crime prevention in the community at large. Crime affects

profitability: thefts, shoplifting, fraud, criminal damage, arson — all of these crimes strike at the heart of a business — its profits.

"A good employer's responsibility for the well-being of his staff does not necessarily end when they leave the premises. For example, if a member of staff has been detained until late and there is no reliable transport home, the responsible manager arranges for a taxi. Some employers issue personal alarms to those among their staff who are in any way vulnerable as a result of being out on the streets on their own.

"Unless those with the power to take action — the managers — consider what more can be done to protect their workforce, nothing will be done, and easy opportu-

nities to improve safety will be missed." The home secretary emphasised the benefit of business-watch schemes, by which businesses form a network through which information is passed on about any suspicious activity.

Mr Waddington added: "Losses from crime are estimated at thousands of millions of pounds, huge losses borne not just by the shareholders but at the end of the day by the public. Yet many businesses are woefully ill-informed about the scale of their own losses. I am sure with more detailed information about the effects of crime on their business, managers would have both the incentive to take preventive action and a clear idea of what action to take."

## Hunt for potential women judges fails to dent male ranks

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A SPECIAL tawd for women who might make circuit judges has been carried out by the Lord Chancellor's Department because of Lord Mackay of Clashfern's concern at the low number of them in the judicial ranks. Ten years ago there were eight women out of a total 308 circuit judges; this year there are still only 19 out of 425.

An extensive sifting of all possible candidates has just been completed. A list of some 50 barristers and solicitors was drawn up and whittled down to 32 possibilities. Of those, only three appointments have been made from a

final shortlist of 12. A department official said: "We make the most tremendous efforts but the field of possible candidates is very small. We very much hope that with more numbers coming into the profession, this should improve."

Women have never reached the higher judicial rungs. The most senior female judge in England and Wales, Lord Justice Butler-Sloss, is in the Court of Appeal, the only woman among 27 lords justices of appeal. Of the 83 High Court judges, only one is a woman and of the 425 circuit judges, 19 are women.

The situation in the High

Court is worse than ten years ago when there were three women High Court judges out of 73. In last year's list of 73 new Queen's Counsel, only six were women, although that was a record number.

A similar shortage applies over candidates from the ethnic minorities. The Lord Chancellor wants more ethnic-minority candidates to apply for the bench and talks are going on between his officials and the Society of Black Lawyers and the Law Society to find ways to invite such candidates to apply.

"We are hoping that the numbers of assistant recorders will increase because there are a number of candidates of about ten years' qualification coming up for assistant recorderships, so things will improve," an official said.

The problem is partly one of time lag. The pool from which judicial candidates are drawn is lacking in good ethnic-minority or women candidates. Only about a fifth of the profession are women.

Women and those from the ethnic minorities, however, have fared badly when their own numbers in the profession are matched against judicial appointments. At present there is one judge from the ethnic minorities, Judge Mota Singh, appointed as a circuit judge in 1982. There are three recorders and in 1988 the first black (as opposed to Asian origin) QC was appointed.

There are signs of improvement. The intake of women to the legal profession is growing fast. They now make up half those coming into the solicitors' branch and nearly 40 per cent of entrants to the Bar.

On the lower judicial tiers, women are starting to make a mark. This year 37 women have been appointed as recorders out of a total of 776, the most yet. However, the biggest impact on the face of the judiciary is likely to come with the opening up of all judicial tiers to solicitors.

The changes will take time but the legal reforms have sown the seeds for a judiciary which in 10 years could show a very different face.



Reflecting on their work, Robert McPherson and Elizabeth Foy sit back and enjoy the National Art Collections Fund show of the Pallant House collections, which opens today at Wildenstein & Co, New Bond Street, London

## Benefits of living over the shop

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

VACANT space over shops can be converted cheaply to provide new housing, an opportunity local authorities should take advantage of, a report by the National Housing and Town Planning Council says today.

Prepared in conjunction with the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, which has sponsored a project called "Living over the shop", the report says it could increase the supply of housing at relatively low cost, help to supply rented accommodation usually suitable for smaller households, contribute to environmental improvements and reduce vandalism.

Converting vacant space could create a livelier atmosphere, make shopping streets more attractive and safer outside business hours and secure rental and extra customers for shop owners.

Ray Walker, director of the council, said that accommodation above shops was Britain's "hidden housing resource. Breathing new life back into it benefits everyone — the shop owner, the flat hunter, the town environment and the local authority." He called on local authorities to make use of the new renovation grant for this purpose.

In a foreword to the report, Michael Spicer, the housing minister, writes: "I very much hope that it helps speed up the process of turning space above shops into flats for rent."

Living Over the Shop (NHTPC, 14-18 Old Street, London EC1V 9AB; £5)

## Primary teachers 'working up to 73 hours in a week'

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

SOME primary school teachers are working more than 70 hours a week to introduce and teach the National Curriculum, according to a survey published yesterday.

The survey of 95 teachers of five to seven-year-olds by the policy analysis unit at Warwick University also found that teachers spend more than half their time on preparation, training and administration.

The Department of Education and Science said last night that it had not seen the report. It did not dispute the figures but said that steps had been taken to reduce the burden on teachers to ensure that they were not overwhelmed by paper.

The survey said the average working week was 49.5 hours, ranging from 38 hours 27 minutes to 73 hours. Under their employment terms teachers have to work a minimum 1,265 hours a year but

the survey showed an average 1,785.6 hours, an extra 13.7 hours a week.

Teaching took up 35 per cent of their time, preparation 31 per cent, administration 29 per cent, training 18 per cent, and other activities 6 per cent. Many teachers worked in the evenings and at the weekend to prepare lessons. The survey, carried out over two full weeks, showed that teachers spent about an hour and 20 minutes every Saturday and Sunday on preparation, compared with two and a half hours every working day.

Peter Smith, joint general secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, which commissioned the survey, said: "We are not competing for the who-works-hardest award but people do believe that teachers work a nice short day with long holidays. This is an independent survey which shows that

teachers do work as long as other committed professionals. We also have to ask whether a teacher working 70 hours a week is good for herself or her children."

The survey showed that 73 per cent of teachers saw the lack of time as the main obstacle to the implementation of the National Curriculum. One of the most surprising findings, the researchers said, was that only 4 per cent of teachers would use any extra time as non-contact time away from their pupils. Teacher unions, however, claim that non-contact time is vital to improve teaching. The survey shows that 84 per cent of teachers would use extra time to improve their effectiveness in the classroom.

Thirteen Hundred and Thirty Days (AMMA, 7 Northumberland Street, London WC2N 5DA; £5)

## Day in the life of an infant class

THE AMMA survey details one working day of an infant teacher, aged 30 with four years' experience, earning about £11,000 a year. She is responsible for English and technology in the National Curriculum, for which she is allocated half an hour a week.

She started at school at 7.30, preparing for the day until 8.50. She saw children into the classroom and registered them, before teaching until 10, at the same time assessing them and marking work.

She took her class for a 27-minute assembly then returned to the classroom and supervised the move into the playground, which took six minutes. During the ten-minute break she spoke to a colleague about work before returning to the classroom to teach until 11.55. Her lunch break lasted 57 minutes, during

which she did preparation for a few minutes before starting the afternoon's lessons, which ended at 3pm. That was followed by a staff meeting until 5pm and a training course until 6.10, before travelling home for another half hour's school work. Her working day of 104 hours ended at 8.30pm.

Over the two-week survey she worked about 47½ hours. Excluding breaks, lunch and assemblies she was teaching for just under 20 hours a week, the rest spent on other work aspects, including preparation and training.

Those hours are from her own time since they excluded weekly staff meetings lasting about one hour 45 minutes, preparation and marking in lesson time, parents' meetings, and mounting displays, which would be considered part of her contracted 1,265 hours.

## Policemen hurt as chase cars turn over

Five police officers were injured when two police cars overturned in railway sidings at Crewe at the end of a high-speed chase early yesterday.

A Staffordshire police car chased a stolen Vauxhall Cavalier into Cheshire shortly after 2am and a Cheshire patrol car joined the 35-mile pursuit. At Crewe the car was driven into railway goods sidings and its two occupants escaped. The police cars both overturned on to the railway track, and three Cheshire officers and two from Staffordshire were injured. All were discharged from hospital after treatment.

Cheshire police said one person was being questioned.

## Firework injury

A young pupil at Winchester College was taken to hospital after a firework accident in the courtyard of the college's science department.

## Cold War scrap

Three Russian submarines of the 1950s, towed by Polish tug, arrived at Cairnryan, Dumfriesshire, to be broken up. Two more are due at the port and a sixth has sunk on its way to the breaker's yard.

## Street attack

Carmelo Petix, aged 27, was jailed for 28 days and ordered to pay £150 to his victim after attacking a cyclist who clipped a wing mirror of his car in Knightsbridge, London.

## Shop watch

Trading standards officers in Buckinghamshire are to train children to walk into shops and ask for goods they are too young to buy legally. If a sale goes ahead legal action will be taken against the shopkeeper.

## Band recruits

The RAF is to recruit women into its five bands as part of an equal opportunities programme. The Women's RAF band was discontinued in 1972 and since then the bands have been all male.

## Bird calls

Wildlife experts said recordings of the mating calls of Manx shearwaters had lured the birds back to Cardigan island, Wales, which they deserted 34 years ago because of a plague of rats.

## Porter sacked

A porter at the Frimley Park Hospital, Surrey, was dismissed after investigations by staff into more than eight fires at the hospital.

## 'Dim' meeting

People from as far afield as America with the surnames of Dimock, Dimmock, Dimmack and Dimmick, met for a reunion wearing "I'm Dim" badges at Dymock, in Gloucestershire.

## Changes bring EC suppliers more of Nissan spending

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH companies manufacturing vehicle parts have improved productivity by up to 70 per cent to encourage Nissan to raise its spending among European suppliers by £150 million a year.

The Japanese manufacturer sent teams of engineers from its own factory at Washington, Tyne and Wear, to British component suppliers to help them to make dramatic increases in output and quality.

At Acco Cables, of Stourport-on-Severn, Hereford and Worcester, productivity was increased by 70 per cent in ten days and defects fell from 7 per cent to 1.5 per cent. At Brian-Vega, Droitwich, Nissan engineers halved the number of operators on one

assembly process and advice will lead to a reduction in factory space used. Kigas Engineering achieved an 82 per cent reduction in reject components by changing the layout of its factory at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

The three companies were among 12 selected for a three-year pilot programme for "continuous improvement" by Nissan. The improvements have been so impressive that Nissan will increase its component spending in Europe to more than £600 million by 1992. It takes components from 177 European firms, 120 of them in Britain.

The announcement yesterday underlined the expansion of the £700 million Washington site in four years from production of 5,000 cars to an operation producing 200,000 cars annually by 1993. It also defuses some of the anger of manufacturers in the EC, which wanted the British-built Japanese cars to be counted as imports.

Peter Hill, Nissan's purchasing director, yesterday said the expansion was backed by a huge improvement in the capabilities of European suppliers who would now help to take home-based content of Washington-built cars to more than 80 per cent.

The Sunderland workforce will also increase from 2,500 to 3,500 by 1992, with car production rising from 100,000 next year to 200,000 of two models, while exports will account for half of output. Component suppliers were one of the main worries of

Nissan when it set up at Washington, because quality was found to be too low for Japanese standards and suppliers could not fit in with the policy of having components delivered as needed.

● A sudden cut in new car prices to bring them into line with cheaper continental prices could wipe hundreds of pounds off the value of second-hand vehicles.

Glass's Guide, the industry journal for the used car market, gives a warning today that there could be massive upheaval if the Monopolies and Mergers Commission finds British new car prices are too high and orders reductions.

The immediate effect would be a "drastic fall" in new car sales as buyers waited for price reductions, followed by a surge that could mean more than 500,000 cars — about 20 per cent of annual sales — would be bought in a few weeks. There would be a knock-on effect in the second-hand market.

Glass's Guide says used car prices would be at greater risk if the upheaval came when that market was traditionally over-supplied and prices were already depressed.

The commission was asked to investigate pricing after Sir Gordon Borrie, the director-general of fair trading, decided there was enough evidence that British prices were as much as a third higher than in the rest of Europe. Sir Leon Brittan, the European competition minister, has asked 15 manufacturers to explain pricing policies in the EC.

## Low-orbit satellites key to global portable phones

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

EXPLORERS in the depths of the Amazon jungle, day trippers at Land's End or friends sailing the Nile on a *felucca* will soon be able to send faxes or talk to people anywhere in the world with a telephone that fits in a handbag or pocket.

The global, mass market, mobile phone is at hand with Inmarsat, the international satellite organisation of which Britain is a key member, and Motorola, the American communications company, unveiling plans to study the development of a "pocket phone network in the sky".

Under the agreement, to be announced in London today, the two groups are to spend one year evaluating the cost, technical, engineering and regulatory barriers which need to be overcome to make the scheme a success.

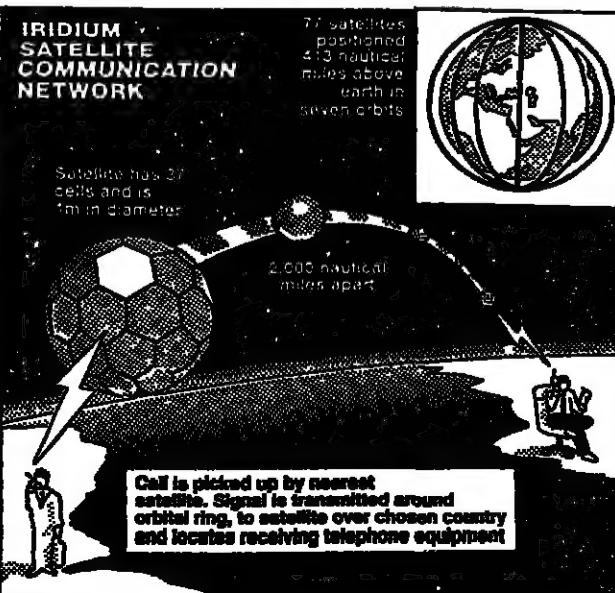
Olof Lundberg, director-general of the 59-nation organisation, said the scheme

"was a bold concept and the kind of development that may give us the global pocket communicator, usable anywhere on the planet".

Bary Berlinger, assistant general manager for satellite communications at Motorola in Chandler, Arizona, yesterday said the company had already spent two years "proving the basic principles". A preliminary launch and testing date was set for 1992 and full service was expected to begin in 1996.

The concept, which is code-named Iridium after the element whose atomic number equals the number, 77, of solar-powered satellites being launched, is a move away from the trend towards ever bigger, high-flying satellites, with coverage to be provided by bands of low orbit satellites criss-crossing at the poles.

Vast geostationary satellites, positioned high over the



polar regions and each capable of receiving and beaming television and telephone signals to a third of the planet, are already in orbit but power

constraints make them unsuitable for a global pocket phone network.

The solution is seven bands of 11 metre-wide satellites,

spaced 2,000 nautical miles apart and capable of processing signals digitally, Motorola says. These will fly at a height of around 413 nautical miles, 187 nautical miles below the destructive Van Allen belts which ring the earth, 600 miles above the surface.

Under Iridium, someone dialling a telephone number in London from the Australian outback would find their call picked up by one satellite over the Pacific which would relay it to a following satellite.

The bands would also be able to communicate with each other, switching the signal until it was over England, Mr Berlinger said. The cue for the release of the signal to its destination could be triggered by clues in the number dialled.

Mr Berlinger said, however, that Motorola was also looking at the possibility of a different system on which portable telephone numbers, unrelated to the geographical location of the instrument, could be used.

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# Inquest into Lockerbie bomb victims ordered

By KERRY GILL

A FATAL accident enquiry on 270 people killed in the Lockerbie air disaster will open in Dumfries on October 1, Lord Fraser of Carmyllie, the Lord Advocate, said yesterday.

The enquiry will be held by Sheriff Principal John Mowat, QC, sheriff for South Strathclyde, Dumfries and Galloway, at the Crichton Royal Hospital, where a hall will be converted into a court room.

Lord Fraser said that the enquiry in no way signified an end to the hunt for the perpetrators of the disaster in which Pan Am Flight 103 was blown up over the Scottish town on December 21, 1988. Two hundred and fifty-nine passengers and crew and 11 townspeople died as a result of terrorist action.

"We remain as committed today as ever to bringing the evil perpetrators to justice," the authorities have said that insufficient evidence exists at present to bring charges against those involved but, if new evidence emerged during the enquiry, it could be adjourned pending a prosecution," Lord Fraser said.

"I hope that the fatal accident enquiry will resolve many of the questions that the bereaved relatives want answered. It is independent and public and will be as thorough as possible to enable the Sheriff Principal to make a proper determination as he is required by parliament," Lord Fraser, who will lead evidence on behalf of the Crown, said.

Fatal accident enquiries are similar to English inquests, although they are held less frequently. Sheriff Mowat, aged 67, will sit without a jury and the hearing will be open to the public. He has the power to order witnesses to attend and for documents to be produced, but only from within the United Kingdom. A sheriff can request similar evidence from abroad. He could, for example, call Paul Channon, who was transport minister at the time of the bombing.

According to Lord Fraser's department, a government minister can claim "public interest immunity" over evidence and documents, but the enquiry could override that in the interests of justice.

Sheriff Mowat's task will be to establish where and when the deaths took place, the cause and whether any precautions could have been taken, or defects discovered, that would have avoided the deaths. He will also decide on the precise remit of the enquiry.

Lord Fraser added: "While I remain as committed as ever to bringing the culprits of the Lockerbie mass murder to justice I have now reached the view that it is in the public interest to proceed with a public enquiry into the circumstances of the Lockerbie air disaster deaths."

Jim Swire, spokesman for relatives of the British victims, said: "We remain very doubtful about how much use a fatal accident enquiry will be. There is a cover-up of UK security and until there is a full, independent enquiry we will continue to believe so."

Although some relatives had indicated they might boycott the enquiry, Dr Swire said he thought this was no longer the case. "So far, we have been unable to get the government to give us the kind of enquiry that we want and this is better than nothing," he said.

John Prescott, Labour spokesman on transport, demanded a full, independent enquiry and said the fatal accident enquiry would be inadequate. He said that a proper investigation of security matters could not be held in public. "It is another Parkinson whitewash," he said in reference to Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Transport.

The only significant disaster in recent years where no fatal accident enquiry was ordered was the Piper Alpha tragedy. However, a public enquiry lasting a year was held into it.



Archie Hamilton, minister for the armed forces, and the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Julian Oswald, confront Royal Navy dispositions

## Navy may have greater warm water role

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE Royal Navy will spend more time in warm waters and less time committed to Nato duties if the threat from the Soviet Union continues to recede, Archie Hamilton, the minister of state for the armed forces, said yesterday.

He confirmed that, under the defence ministry's "options for change" review, the navy would have fewer ships but that the fleet of the future would be better equipped and organised. Mr Hamilton gave a clear hint that the government would approve an order for an aviation support ship, a helicopter-carrying vessel for the Royal Marines.

He also indicated the government would agree to two new amphibious assault ships to replace HMS Fearless and HMS Intrepid, which were saved from the breaker's yard in 1982 when Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands.

The aviation support ship would be a replacement for HMS Hermes, the old carrier which also served in the Falklands before being sold to India.

The minister stressed that nothing was fixed yet. With greater future emphasis on an "out-of-area" capability, however, it was quite likely that approval would be given for the new ship orders, he said. Design studies have been under way for some time.

Mr Hamilton, at the opening of a Royal Navy presentation in the House of Commons yesterday, said: "We're living at a time when we have to look at the future of the Royal Navy and where it's going." It was possible that the Royal Navy's Nato commitment would be wound down and that there would be more interest in "warm water programmes".

He referred to the continuing need to have a guardship in the West Indies, now with its expanded role helping the United States and Colombia to tackle drug smuggling. There would also be a firm commitment to maintain the Armilla Patrol in the Gulf, of three warships and a support ship.

Defence ministry sources said Mr Hamilton's reference to winding down the Nato commitment meant the Royal Navy would play a reduced role in Nato exercises, allowing warships to be deployed to other parts of the globe protecting British interests.

The only ships permanently assigned to Nato are a frigate attached to the Standing Naval Force Atlantic, a minesweeper with the Standing Naval Force Channel and one warship deployed with a Nato "on-call force" in the Mediterranean. But nearly all

Royal Navy ships would switch to Nato command if a "simple alert" (the lowest alert) was declared. Mr Hamilton said the intention was to create a restructured and more balanced navy that would offer an "enjoyable and exciting career" in the future. One key element under consideration in the options for change review was improvement of shore facilities under which private contractors would repair and maintain ships in harbour.

Captain Peter Cowling, who runs the Royal Navy presentation team that visits industry, schools and local communities across the country, said he could see a more traditional role for the navy in the future, protecting Britain's trade, especially in unstable areas.

Letters, page 13

## Boulogne delays for travellers

By DAVID YOUNG

A DISPUTE by staff on the French arm of Sealink's cross-channel services has meant British travellers returning from the Continent have faced delays of up to three hours at Boulogne, Sealink said. The delays had been caused by traffic diverted from Calais, which is blockaded by striking French ferrymen.

Lorries were being delayed for about five hours, and Dieppe ferrymen, who have been involved in a separate dispute, have stopped work as a gesture of solidarity. The dispute has meant all crossings from Newhaven, a service run entirely by the French, have been cancelled.

The disruption began in Calais last Tuesday and is the result of an indefinite strike over work rotas on the new French-run super-ferry Fiesta.

There were no delays at Dover yesterday as both P&O European Ferries and Sealink British Ferries switched ships to other ports. Sealink in Britain has advised all travellers not to leave home unless they have a firm booking, and to check first with Sealink's travel centre at Ashford or with travel agents.

## Howard to face critics over 'privatisation' of training

By TOM CONDON

MICHAEL Howard, the employment secretary, will face his critics this week over government plans which effectively privatise haphazard industrial training.

Mr Howard, who sold off the water industry in the face of widespread scepticism, finds himself under attack for trying to introduce the dynamics of the market place into the world of training. At a conference in London tomorrow voluntary organisations offering 50,000 training places will say they will have to axe thousands of places unless more money is invested in improving the quality of the country's workforce.

With EC figures showing that Britain has the worst-trained workforce in Europe, the National Council for Voluntary Training believes it is in a strong position to persuade Mr Howard to change his mind over his plan to out government spending on training as he hands over the market to the private sector.



Howard insists there is enough money

of training in the government's Employment Training scheme. An all-party Commons select committee recently said the 40 per cent drop-out rate was "unacceptably high" and the average funding level of £5,000 a person should be raised significantly. The youth training budget, however, is being cut by 10 per cent this year and employment training by 3 per cent.

Mr Howard will defend his plans tomorrow and justify the cuts. He will argue that the new employer-led training and enterprise councils are the best way forward. So far 13 councils have been set up but they are already arguing for more government cash. The planned budget of £2.9 billion has been cut to £2.4 billion with further cuts forecast.

Mr Howard insists there is enough money for training and says expenditure has risen by 60 per cent over the past four years while unemployment has fallen by 50 per cent. The employment department denies that Britain spends a great deal less than its main continental rivals on training.

The Confederation of British Industry accepts the central role in training that ministers want management to take up but does not want to see any further cuts in the training budget.

## Satellite TV gaining viewers from BBC and C4, says survey

By RICHARD EVANS, MEDIA EDITOR

BRITAIN'S established television stations are losing the battle for viewers with the new wave of satellite broadcasters, according to a nationwide survey published yesterday.

The report, commissioned by the Cable Authority, is the second piece of authoritative evidence inside a week to highlight how the BBC, in particular, and Channel 4 are suffering because of satellite television.

In an attempt to find which channels are most popular, viewers receiving "new" television as well as established channels were asked which channels they would miss most. Independent television and BBC1 narrowly came top but Sky Movies came ahead of Channel 4 and BBC2, closely followed by MTV and Sky One. Among those aged under 45, Sky Movies moved into second place, ahead of BBC1.

The statistics were disclosed 72 hours after the Broadcasters Audience Research Board, the official monitor of television audiences, produced figures demonstrating the inroads satellite television is making on BBC and independent television.

The one million homes capable of receiving Astra's 12 channels via cable or satellite spend 23.7 per cent of viewing time watching BBC1 and BBC2, 32.5 per cent watching independent television and Channel 4, but 40.4 per cent watching satellite channels. Sky's four channels are watched for 30.8 per cent of the time - more than BBC and almost as much as independent television.

Only 100,000 homes subscribe to multi-channel broadband cable but the audience is likely to increase significantly in the next few years as the 135 franchises awarded or applied for are "switched on", the report said. More than eight million households said they

would subscribe to cable if it became available, compared with 5.8 million who said they would subscribe to BSB or Sky. Lack of knowledge about cable appears to be hindering the growth of the cable audience.

Jon Davey, director-general of the Cable Authority, said: "The findings show that once the benefits of cable are known, viewers are ready to subscribe. The potential market for cable is vast."

The survey was carried out in April by Continental Research. More than 1,000 adults were interviewed and a further in-depth study of 100 cable and 100 dish homes was undertaken.

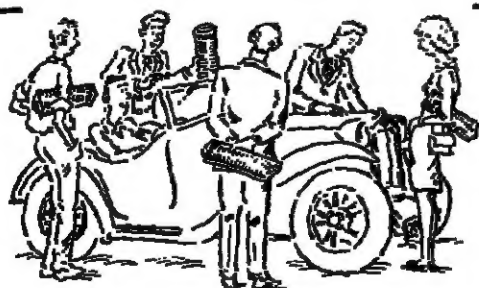
If he had known of the note's contents and that it had come from a known inmate Mr Wallace said he would have asked where it had come from and for the prisoner to be questioned for more information or for the names of the ring leaders. Mr Wallace added he had asked that morning if there was any hard information about expected trouble and had been told there was none.

Mr Wallace also criticised the night orderly officer at the jail, principal officer Henry Robertson, who received the note. He said he would have expected Mr Robertson to have followed up the note and got more information from the inmate.

The officer should then have submitted a written report and an intelligence report, Mr Wallace said. "If he was really concerned about the importance of that note he could have done other things, like ring the duty governor and say what he had heard, and sought advice."

The enquiry continues today.

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# Work on building power station 'will continue'

WORK ON building Sizewell B, the nuclear power station on the Suffolk coast, is to continue, John Wakeham, the energy secretary, made clear to MPs yesterday.

Speaking during an Opposition debate on the electricity industry, he said that work was ahead of schedule and any extra costs involved stemmed from the decision last November to stop work on other pressurised water reactor plants. According to Nuclear Electric, he said, figures in the press were misleading. Nuclear Electric's report on the cost of Sizewell B is being published today.

Frank Dobson, shadow energy secretary, opening the debate said that privatisation of the electricity industry was a bad deal for taxpayers and customers. He said that the government intended to sell the industry for a third of its value.

Mr Dobson moved a Labour motion deploring privatisation, which, it said, would cost every family more than £1,000, damage the environment and undermine the balance of payments.

He said: "There is a danger of rapid decline of our fuel reserves, and particularly of natural gas, and that privatisation will bring about additional coal imports which will threaten the balance of payments."

Labour objected to the large sums poured out for advice from City advisers and advertising companies intimately involved with the Tory party, and to the scandalous price that people were expected to pay for nuclear power under the privatisation arrangements.

The industry was valued at between £35 billion and £38 billion, yet James Capel, the stockbroker, had been telling the press that the selling price would be about £10 billion. The shortfall worked out at more than £1,000 for every family.

The environment would be

## SIZEWELL B

damaged because of the government's reduced commitment to flue gas desulphurisation. Although it said it would import low-sulphur coal, it should have thought of that before allowing British Coal to close 49 low-sulphur coal pits.

Mr Wakeham rejected Mr Dobson's assertion that the cost of privatisation would be more than £1,000 a family.

He said that the historic net value of the industry's fixed assets, leaving aside nuclear assets, was £10 billion. The economic value of any company was derived not from the asset value on its books, but from a calculation of what the assets were capable of earning. Mr Dobson appeared to have included in his figures the present cost of nuclear fixed assets, even though nuclear stations were remaining in the public sector.

The past few months had seen the emergence of fierce competition to sign up large industrial customers and the emergence of new entrants into the generating market. National Power and Powergen were responding by reviewing their plans and cutting their costs.

It had proved impossible to privatise nuclear power without giving the private sector unprecedented guarantees.

The increased fuel diversity from other sources also meant that it was right to postpone the three pressurised water reactors (PWRs) beyond Sizewell. Those decisions had an impact on the Sizewell project.

Immediately after his decision last November on nuclear power, he had asked Nuclear Electric (NE), the public sector public company set up to operate the nuclear stations, to review the costs of Sizewell B.

Its report was a comprehensive piece of work dealing with all the searching briefs of last year. It was for Nuclear Electric

to announce the results. "However, they have told me that selective misquotation of some figures is highly misleading. Presumably that was what was intended."

The project was not behind schedule. Rather it was well in advance of the 72-month timetable.

All the new extra costs revealed by the report were attributed to the decision of November 9 and in particular about the remaining three PWRs, which resulted in a saving and coupling of expense of some £5 billion. They were not due to cost overruns at Sizewell B.

At the time of the original decision to proceed with Sizewell B and using the rate of return then applicable, the cost of nuclear-generated electricity was comparable with that of a newly constructed coal-fired station. The new costs did not undermine the original comparison.

The important investment decision now was to compare the avoidable costs of completing Sizewell B with the cost of obtaining the same amount of electricity with the most cost-effective alternative gas.

The economics of the two were broadly comparable on the basis of the 8 per cent public sector rate of return.

Michael Clark (Rochford, C), chairman of the energy select committee, said that the completion of Sizewell B was vitally important to retain the option of environmentally desirable power in the future and insurance against declining fossil fuels.

Mr Wakeham replied: "The government attaches the greatest importance to the timely completion of Sizewell B as a direct contribution to the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions and as an essential part of maintaining a nuclear option in the UK."

Labour's policies were full of contradictions.



Angela Rumbold, education minister, at the lunch in the Festival Hall, South Bank, yesterday, of the Foundation for Young Musicians. The foundation, with funding of £1 million, will offer central music training for inner London young people. The players, from left and all aged 17, are: Lisa Pearson, Matthew McCann, Brian Taylor, Daniel Stern and Matthew Parker

## Sizewell B review figures 'today'

### NUCLEAR POWER

JOHN Wakeham, the energy secretary, refused to comment in the Commons on speculation about the final cost of building the Sizewell B nuclear power station after newspaper reports that a leaked official document had put the cost at more than £2.6 billion compared with an original 1987 estimate of £1.69 billion.

Mr Wakeham said that Nuclear Electric had undertaken a review of progress with the Sizewell B project, including the estimated cost to completion. The outcome of the review would be announced soon.

Eric Hilsley (Barnsley Central, Lab) said that Mr Wakeham must be aware that recent estimates of the final cost had been put at £3.8 billion, taking account of cost overruns, delays and the lack of economies of scale through cancellation of the PWR programme. It was calculated that, if the project were to be cancelled now, there would be savings of £2 billion.

Mr Wakeham, refusing to comment, said that he understood that the review figures would be published today.

Michael Clark (Rochford, C), chairman of the energy select committee, said that if the cost was to be considerably more than originally envisaged, would Mr Wakeham

share his disappointment that the nuclear industry, like so many others, could not get its construction costs right? Sizewell B was the forerunner of a series of environmentally sound power stations and was an insurance policy for the future when fossil fuels would decline and electricity would still be needed.

Tony Benn, a former energy secretary, said: "Every penny of this overrun will be paid by the taxpayer. This amounts to a subsidy to nuclear power on a scale which the government never accepted in respect of the mining industry."

He asked if the European Commission, which had "taken an interest in sweeteners" for the sale of Rover, had asked the government to make a full disclosure in this case.

Mr Wakeham said that he had clear responsibilities towards taxpayers' money. So he was not prepared to comment or to accept the speculative figures published today.

Frank Dobson, chief Opposition spokes-

man on energy, sought confirmation that the review figures would cover the whole of the costs, including those that must fall to Sizewell as a result of cancellation of the three other PWRs and the cost of writing off research. If Sizewell continued, he added, electricity users would have to pay at least twice as much for its electricity as they would for power from any other station.

During later questions, Paul Flynn (Newport West, Lab) said that, if the Sizewell B project were cancelled, there would be as a result enough money to pay some energy efficiency grants to almost the whole population.

Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) said that there was serious concern about the high cost of nuclear power, and the revelation that Sizewell B would cost another £1 billion, at £2.6 billion. It would be better to use oil, especially because of the difficulty of getting rid of nuclear waste.

Mr Wakeham said that he should not believe everything he read in the newspapers, even if it was in the headlines of some of the better known journals.

Leading article, page 13

## Beaches record defended

The government's record on cleaning Lancashire beaches, including Blackpool's, was defended by Kenneth Baker, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, during questions.

The amount being spent on rivers, estuaries and the environment in Lancashire and the Mersey basin was higher than ever, some £4 billion over the next 25 years, he said.

The Northwest water authority was spending about £400 million this year. About £100 million was being dedicated to cleaning the beaches of Southport and Blackpool.

## New offices next summer

MPs' offices in the new parliamentary building in Bridge Street opposite Big Ben should be available for occupation after the summer recess next year, Sir Geoffrey Howe, leader of the House, said at question time.

Sir John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said that the provision of more offices would mean even fewer MPs in the chamber and the smoking room.

## Bus mileage up by 21%

Since services outside London were deregulated, bus mileage has increased by about 21 per cent, with 83 per cent of the mileage being run commercially, Robert Atkins, transport under secretary, said in a Commons written reply.

He added that local authorities had powers to subsidise additional socially necessary services. The rural transport development fund also received up to £1 million a year from the transport department to support the introduction of innovative services in rural areas.

## White tiger diseases

Spongiform encephalopathy and other lesions were found in the brains of four of six white tigers that had died or were killed in Bristol zoo between 1970 and 1977, David Maclean, parliamentary secretary for agriculture, said in a Commons written reply.

He said that mice and chimpanzees had been inoculated with brain material from the tigers but none had developed clinical signs suggestive of a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy.

## Decision on EC measures

The government is to table amendments to Commons standing orders so that it can change its procedures for the study of European legislation, Sir Geoffrey Howe, leader of the House, said in a written reply. The amendments will be debated on Thursday.

## Nature reserve

The Welsh Office is proceeding with plans to designate the marine nature reserve round Skomer off the coast of Dyfed in South Wales, since all representations against the designation order have been withdrawn, Sir Wyn Roberts, minister of state for Wales, said in a written reply.

## Surplus food

An announcement is to be made soon to the Commons of the names of organisations designated to distribute EC surplus food, David Maclean, agriculture parliamentary secretary, said in a written reply.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions; Employment; prime minister. Debates on Opposition motions on railways policy and on development aid. Lords (2.30): Environmental Protection Bill, committee, third day.

## Kinnock tribute to Sean Hughes

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEIL Kinnock paid tribute last night to Sean Hughes, one of his frontbench defence spokesmen, after the MP's death at the age of 44.

Mr Hughes died on Sunday night after a long fight against cancer. His death means a by-election in the safe Labour seat of Knowsley South.

At the general election in 1987 Mr Hughes retained the Merseyside seat with a majority of 20,846 over the Conservatives in a three-cornered contest.

Merseyside remains a stronghold for the Militant Tendency, although its influence in Knowsley has diminished considerably, thanks in part to the efforts of Mr Hughes.

Mr Hughes was regarded as one of Labour's ablest young front-benchers. He served as a defence spokesman under Martin O'Neill through Labour's crucial shift from nuclear unilateralism to multilateralism.

He was regarded as an expert on nuclear issues. He served as an Opposition whip before getting the defence job. Mr Kinnock praised his brave fight against illness. "Sean's death is a terrible tragedy that fills me and countless others in the Labour movement with a deep sadness", he said.

"I cherished my strong personal and political friendship with him and greatly valued his hard-headed, courageous and progressive socialism and his kindness and good humour. He was a fine representative of his

constituents and a great asset to the Labour Party, both as a member of the front bench team and in every other activity.

"Sean Hughes had so much more of his wisdom to give. His death at such a young age and after such a brave fight against illness is a grievous blow to us all."

Mr Derek Foster, Labour chief whip, said: "He was an outstanding MP and widely respected by his colleagues."

Meanwhile, in another Merseyside seat, Birkenhead, the local party is preparing for the decision tomorrow by Labour's national executive to order a re-run of the selection contest in which Frank Field was defeated by Paul Davies, a union official.

As disclosed on June 15, Mr Davies has been cleared of any wrongdoing and will stand in the new contest.

The NEC is expected, however, to order moves towards expelling seven alleged supporters of the Militant Tendency from the local party.

Mr Davies said yesterday that he suspected they were members of the "scapegoat tendency" who would not have been scrutinised if Mr Field had won. Interviewed on BBC Radio 4's *The World At One*, Mr Davies said he could not see any reason for a re-run of the selection process, but appeared confident of his success if there were one.

Obituaries, page 14

## Ministers move on pension law

MINISTERS moved to comply with a European Court of Justice ruling on equal pension rights for men and women.

An amendment bringing contracted-out pension schemes into line with the ruling was agreed without a division during the report stage of the Social Security Bill in the Lords.

Lord Hensley, under secretary of state for social security, told the House that the European ruling related to the case of a man with a pension contracted out of the state earnings-related pension scheme who had been made redundant. The man had been denied an immediate pension because he was 60, whereas a woman of the same age would have received an immediate pension.

The European court had ruled that such schemes must allow pensions to be paid to men and women at the same age.

The government and the pension world had been looking at the court's judgment in detail and decided that certain aspects

### HOUSE OF LORDS

were unclear, but an amendment to the bill was clearly required.

He moved that the date on which the member of a contracted-out scheme would receive a pension or annuity should be not earlier than attaining the age of 60 and not later than reaching the age of 65. That met the requirements of the European court. Because of doubt over the exact meaning of the decision by the court, the government was taking legal advice and pension schemes affected by the ruling would also be taking advice on the legal implications.

Lady Turner of Camden, chief Opposition spokeswoman on employment, said it was right that legal advice should be sought. When that advice had been considered the Opposition expected further legislation to meet aspects of the judgment not covered by the amendment.

## Doorkeepers' 99p duty

ONLY one MP regularly takes snuff from the doorkeeper at the entrance to the Commons chamber, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Lord President of the Council, said at question time.

He declined to name the "honourable and learned member" or to comment the practice to others, having been advised that its effects were on the whole "deleterious". He said that last year 1½ oz of snuff, administered by the doorkeepers, were consumed at a cost (to the taxpayer) of 99p. Some other MPs occasionally partook.

He was responding to Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C), who asked him to agree that snuff clears the brain and improves the health.

Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab) complained later that the cost of answering the question was probably forty or fifty times more than the cost of snuff and that such questions were a waste of precious parliamentary time.

The Speaker (Bernard Weatherill) replied: "I had better not give my opinion in public of some of the questions on the order paper."

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MORTGAGES WITH ABBEY ENDINGS

June 26 1990



## Terry Waite charity seeks cash for Iran quake relief

By LIBBY JUKES

A BRITISH-based charity whose chairman is Terry Waite is appealing for cash to help victims of the Iranian earthquake. Y Care International, an arm of the YMCA running development projects in some 30 countries, has already donated £10,000 to the International Rescue Corps, whose 17-member search and rescue team arrived in the disaster area last Saturday.

Newspaper advertisements placed by the charity yesterday asked for donations "to bring immediate relief and long-term hope to those who have suffered so much". Ron MacLeod, Y Care's projects officer, said the corps hoped to match the sum of £1.1 million it raised after the Armenian earthquake in December 1988, but admitted the British public might have mixed feelings about helping Iran.

Mr Waite, who has been missing since January 1987, is among four Britons held hostage in Lebanon, probably by pro-Iranian Hezbollah guerrillas. Roger Cooper, a British businessman, has been imprisoned in Tehran on spying charges since 1985. The Foreign Office says his release would enable direct talks between Britain and Iran to re-establish diplomatic relations, broken off by Iran over the Salman Rushdie affair. The Tehran authorities have still not even allowed diplomatic access through Swedish representatives to Mr Cooper.

Gillian Roberts, a spokesman for Y Care, emphasised that the motive for the appeal was "entirely humanitarian, based on the scale of the disaster. We knew some people would wonder if it was an appropriate move, but Terry Waite is a terribly compassionate man and was a very active chairman, and it is what he would want."

She added: "Of course we continue to hope and pray for his release, but there is no hidden agenda behind the appeal."

Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Y Care's acting chairman, calling for an immediate response to the tragedy, said: "Thousands have died, thousands more are injured and in desperate need of our help. I urge Christians and non-Christians alike to give as generously as they can."

The British headquarters of the International Rescue Corps yesterday swiftly dismissed comments by a member of its team in Iran apparently critical of the relief efforts of local agencies in the earthquake zone.

Tom Penman told reporters in the town of Manjil that the

local rescue workers had not understood the size and scope of the devastation. Later he complained on BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme that the team had been delayed in Tehran, and that liaison between Iranian logistical and military personnel on the ground seemed confused.

His remarks were countered in a telex message from Bryan Kirby, the team leader, who said: "Please disregard all adverse reports regarding the team, especially any reports criticising the Iranians. The team members are 100 per cent behind the efforts being made by the Iranian people to help their local population who have suffered so severely in this recent disaster."

The message concluded: "We have nothing but praise for the help and encouragement that is being given to us by them, both at base camp (in Manjil) and on rescue missions."

Mike White, the corps' assistant United Kingdom co-ordinator, said that Mr Penman's comments had been taken out of context while he was reflecting on a four-hour delay in clearing Tehran airport. Mr Penman was on his first operation and understandably frustrated at not being able to get immediately to the disaster zone.

The corps' team has been operating in Manjil since Saturday, and was yesterday to move at least 12 miles beyond the devastated town into the mountain area where aftershocks have caused landslides, blocked road tunnels and hampered attempts to reach remote villages. The team members, among more than 200 foreign emergency workers flown into Iran, are directly co-operating with about 70 French personnel, using sniffer dogs and thermal-imaging cameras to find victims trapped in the rubble.

Work in the disaster area is being co-ordinated by the Iranian military, which has transported rescue teams by lorry and helicopter to the worst-affected sites.

Mr White said that some members of the team had received cuts and bruises when a roof on which they were working collapsed during an aftershock. All of them had been safely accounted for and they were continuing their work in small groups, each directing the efforts of as many as 200 local people.

Donations to the Y Care International Iran earthquake appeal can be made through building societies, by credit card on 081-200-0200, or by post to: The Director, Y Care International, Dept T12, Freepost, London E17 3BR.



Waite: believed held by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah guerrillas, but aid appeal is "what he would want"

## Grief in Tehran as victims flood into hospital

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN TEHRAN

THE silent, dignified vigils outside Tehran's main hospital by dozens of the relatives of those injured in the Iranian earthquake, come into sharp focus. In the dark the square seems almost deserted, but as dawn breaks the scene becomes a tableau of grief.

Women veiled in black comfort small children. Men lounge in every corner of the square outside the Khomeini hospital. They shade their eyes from the sun. Every time a Westerner appears, people look expectantly, seeing every non-Iranian as a doctor.

The 100-bed hospital is full; more than 300 arrived within a few hours of the earthquake striking Gilan and Zanjan provinces. "We worked from 2pm on Thursday until 8 on Friday morning without a break," said Dr Ali Vakiian. "Most of those who have come in have suffered multiple fractures. We have had many cases of people having total contortion of the body and many of them have died of renal failure."

Each day more victims arrive, some injured in the aftershocks that continue to affect northwest Iran. They pass through the casualty department, which has a dozen musty metal beds; a pile of soiled blankets is stored in one corner. A blanket is draped over the legs of an ailing old man. On one bed lies a small girl whose legs are in plaster. Her head is bandaged and she whimpers. Her mother, obviously in shock herself, strokes the little girl's head absent-mindedly. Next to her lies an old woman whose groans go unanswered



Iranian soldiers in Tehran unloading a cargo plane yesterday from Algiers bringing food and medical supplies to aid the earthquake victims

by her sleeping husband. A portrait of the frowning Ayatollah Khomeini is pinned on the wall. Cigarette smoke wafts across the unrelenting face. No one seems to object to the crowd of attendants smoking. There is a limp, hopeless feel about the place.

The medical staff, many of them student doctors, are friendly to foreign journalists

and immediately explain that they need more supplies. They fear that basic medicines and equipment will run out.

Help was hindered initially when it arrived on Friday and Saturday in the form of foreign doctors and nurses. They fell victim of the wrangling between hardliners and moderates in the government. Several foreign medical teams

were delayed in Tehran waiting to be sent to the earthquake zone while factions in the regime argued about whether Iran needed them.

Foreign ministry officials yesterday emphasised to Western embassies that all international aid and personnel would be welcome. But officials in the Department of Islamic Guidance, an Islamic

fundamentalist watchdog in the government, seem less than happy with this decision.

Foreign medical teams are now in the earthquake zone. A 205-strong French medical team from Medecins Sans Frontières is working in the stricken villages in Gilan. A group of nearly 200 doctors and nurses from Soviet Azerbaijan arrived on Saturday.

Another 57 doctors from the Soviet Union arrived late on Sunday.

Many of the injured in the Khomeini hospital are from Manjil, a village in Gilan destroyed by the earthquake. One of them, a teenager, said his brother died squashed underneath him. His baby nephew cried for more than an hour before dying.

## Tigers 'on the run' in Sri Lanka

Colombo — Sri Lanka's Tamil Tiger rebels are fleeing north from the Eastern province as security forces consolidate their advances. Ranjan Wijeratne, the defence minister, said yesterday (*Vijitha Yapa* writes).

Mr Wijeratne said the government forces were consolidating their hold on Batticaloa, where the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam struck a fortnight ago. He said progress had been slow because of booby traps and mines laid by the Tigers.

Mr Wijeratne said 131 security forces members had been killed and more than 200 injured in the fighting. About 200 Tigers had been killed. He said the Tigers were now trying to seek international help.

## Boat people stage protest

Hong Kong — Two thousand Vietnamese at the 22,000-inmate Whitehead detention centre here staged a peaceful demonstration yesterday in protest at Southeast Asian demands for their forced repatriation to Vietnam (*Jonathan Braude* writes).

Boat people waved banners proclaiming "Better Dead than Red" and demanding international action to stop forced repatriation.

## Ethiopia rebels offer ceasefire

Nairobi — Tigrean rebels, in a radio broadcast monitored here, have said they are willing to observe an immediate ceasefire, providing Ethiopia's government steps down and is replaced by a transitional one.

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front also said it had killed 595 soldiers while capturing two towns about 100 miles northeast of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa. (AP)

## Verdict against Le Monde inflames debate on Vichy

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

A SYMBOLIC fine of one franc awarded against France's most respected newspaper, *Le Monde*, has marked the latest stage in a contentious legal action arising from the most shameful chapter of the Nazi occupation. Almost six years after the publication of an advertisement paid for by admirers of Marshal Philippe Pétain, the disgraced head of the Vichy government, an appeal court has found *Le Monde* guilty of "apologising for crimes and offences involving collaboration with the enemy".

According to the court, which also found against the instigators of the advertisement, *Le Monde*'s failure to provide any critique of the contents or to "distance" itself from the sentiments expressed, had breached a 1951 law drawn up specifically to prevent such material appearing in the French press.

Pétain had "rallied to the Hitlerian order founded on the racist views defined in *Mein Kampf*", the judges said. The absence of any balancing

material that made clear the Vichy government's active complicity in the rounding up and deportation to Nazi death camps of thousands of Jews amounted "implicitly but necessarily" to an offence under that law.

The headline of the original advertisement in *Le Monde* in July 1984 read: "Frenchmen, you have short memories"; a phrase uttered by Pétain during his trial for treason in 1945 (the 89-year-old hero of the first world war was condemned to death but spared on grounds of age). Praising his "supremely skilful" policies, it acclaimed him as a saviour who had protected the country from Nazi barbarism and prepared the way for France's eventual liberation.

The newspaper's senior executives were well aware of the extreme sensitivity of such claims but, after much thought, concluded that refusing to run the advertisement would amount to unacceptable censorship.

When the inevitable storm broke, *Le Monde* carried a

paid advertisement from organisations representing victims of the Nazis. The headline of this one read: "No, the French do not have short memories", and it contained damning evidence of the extent to which the Vichy regime had been directly involved in anti-Jewish operations alongside the Nazis.

As the debate grew more heated, two organisations representing former resistance fighters began legal action against the newspaper and those responsible for placing the Pétain advertisement.

In imposing a fine of just one franc, the court may well have taken into account *Le Monde*'s high reputation, but it clearly rejected the idea that the paper had been obliged, in the desire to avoid censorship, to accept the Pétain material. It was left to M Laurens, who is to appeal against the verdict, to make the obvious point: if those behind the advertisement expressed identical sentiments in a pamphlet or book, they would be safe from the 1951 law.

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# Vow of silence will be hard test for Peking dissident

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

FANG Lizhi stepped yesterday from his gilded prison of the last year, the US embassy in Peking, and into a new confinement: the silence he has promised in exchange for his freedom.

Professor Fang is at a crossroads in his new life in Britain. He could become a reclusive academic and political nonentity, or the most powerful and engaging voice of dissent outside China, endangering the international relations his departure is intended to improve.

According to the official news agency, Xinhua, the couple had admitted "that they have opposed the basic principles and have thus violated the country's constitution". They "have said that they will not engage in activities directed against China".

The admission of guilt and

the promise not to get involved in dissident activities fulfilled the preconditions for release set by Peking. However, the couple worded their admission in such a way as to avoid expressing any regret. Once out of China there can be no long-term guarantee of what they say and do.

Britain should be under no illusions about what it means to take in a man such as Professor Fang. Last August Yuan Mu, the state council spokesman, made no bones about just how sensitive China would be about the dissident astrophysicist going to a third country. He said: "If the US sent Fang to a third country, then that country would no longer be neutral, for it would have interfered in China's internal affairs".

Peking has opted to swallow a bitter pill in an attempt to

heal its relations with America. But, should Professor Fang speak out against Peking, he will become as much of an irritant to Peking-London relations as he has been for the past year to Sino-American ties. His presence might then threaten good relations in the run-up to the handover of Hong Kong in 1997.

Professor Fang is no newcomer to dissent and he is unlikely to be able to resist the cut and thrust of opposition to the Peking regime for long. He has the wit and the charisma which other dissidents abroad lack. He may not be a political strategist but, trained as a teacher, he has kept a packed audience entranced with a lecture on philosophy thinly disguised as astrophysics.

China's youngest full professor in 1979, he was dismissed from his post as vice-president of the Science and Technology University in Hefei in 1987 after urging on his students in the demonstrations that year.

Transferred to Peking, he and his wife, Li Shuxian, lived in a flat spacious by Chinese standards with piles of newspapers, and souvenirs from lecture tours around the world on his wall.

He was not allowed to travel outside China because he had a tendency to say outrageous things to foreigners, such as discussing whether China's leaders had Swiss bank accounts. They were also incensed by his calls last January for the release of all political prisoners. Yet within China his sphere of influence was limited. He was a man of the masses. He took little direct part in the student movement last year and had urged the students to be cautious.

His wife, a physicist, was more deeply involved. It was she who started the democ-

racy salons at Peking University, fought to be elected as the local government representative in the university district, and befriended and advised Wang Dan, the imprisoned student leader.

Before June 4, Chinese officials arranged for Professor Fang to be burnt in effigy at pre-government protests. After June 4, they vilified him in the unsophisticated way all dissidents have been attacked. "His outstanding characteristic is to bark furiously like a dog and to bite at anything," said one newspaper.

He was condemned as unpatriotic for supporting sanctions against China and for criticising the country's traditions which, he felt, kept pulling it back from true modernisation. So deeply did Professor Fang feel the hatred of the authorities that he and his wife took refuge in the American embassy in Peking on June 5 last year in fear of their lives.

He does not have the history of a man who will forget his political duties in China. He was purged in the late 1950s as a right-winger, and during the Cultural Revolution he spent more than two years doing manual work with other intellectuals.

But in one way Professor Fang has already walked away from the Chinese people. Many Chinese have followed with great interest and mixed feelings the fate of the heroes of the past year.

In the past few months, those prepared to speak out have one by one left China and many have added their names to the Federation for a Democratic China in Paris. But few in Peking see the dissident movement in exile as immediately relevant.

With the departure of Professor Fang, there is now a vacuum within China.



An East Berlin window dresser about to clothe a dummy in West German attire to mark currency union next week

## Mandela rejects White House plea on violence

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

PRESIDENT Bush welcomed Nelson Mandela to the White House yesterday and urged him to renounce violence. Mr Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, reserved the right to use any tactics needed to end apartheid in South Africa.

Speaking in the White House Rose Garden, Mr Bush said: "We must see on all sides a clear commitment to change. All parties must seize the opportunity to move ahead in a spirit of compromise, tolerance, flexibility and patience... I call on all elements in South African society to renounce the use of violence and armed struggle."

Mr Mandela, speaking without notes, responded that the tactics of the ANC and other South African blacks would be determined by the attitude of his country's white minority government. "When a government decides to ban political organisations of the oppressed, intensifies oppression and does not allow any political activity, no matter how

peaceful and non-violent, then the people have no alternative but to resort to violence," he declared.

Mr Mandela, who was released from jail in February, said Mr Bush had not been properly briefed on the role of violence in the struggle against apartheid. None the less, there would be no need to use violence as long as the government of President de Klerk remained committed to dismantling apartheid.

The differing viewpoints on armed resistance were sharply illustrated by Winnie Mandela's wife, who said on Sunday night that Pretoria was ready to negotiate only because of the willingness of black South Africans to take up arms. "We're not for the military wing of the ANC, Pretoria would never have agreed to be talking to us today," she said.

Yesterday Mr Bush offered a strong denunciation of apartheid, calling it "repugnant to the conscience of men and women everywhere". On

the other hand he applauded as positive developments Mr de Klerk's undertaking to bring blacks into South Africa's political system.

He also said he would be ready to consult Congress about lifting economic sanctions once Pretoria fulfilled the requirements laid down by US law. "Our sanctions have been designed to support change. And when conditions laid down in our law have been met, then and only then will we consider, in consultation with the Congress, whether a change in course will promote further progress through peaceful negotiations," he said.

Shortly after arriving in Washington on Sunday, Mr Mandela strongly criticised US support for the Unita rebels in Angola. He told a meeting of black media representatives that only the United States and South Africa were supporting Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, in his fight against Angola's Marxist government.

"We strongly condemn that," he said. "The established governments of independent countries should respect the political sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and no assistance should be rendered to Savimbi."

His comments struck at one of the administration's main African policies, since one of Mr Bush's first foreign policy acts on becoming president was to send Mr Savimbi a letter of support. The administration is about to ask Congress for up to \$10 million in additional aid for Unita.

Mr Mandela's comments on Angola indicated that he would pull no punches in his talks with Mr Bush and James Baker, the Secretary of State, or in his address to Congress tomorrow, becoming only the fourth person who is not a head of state to be accorded that honour.

Marion Barry, Washington's black mayor, who is standing trial on 14 cocaine and perjury charges, was conspicuously absent from the official party welcoming Mr Mandela to the US capital. He was represented by his wife, Effi. Organisers of Mr Mandela's tour said a private meeting between Mr Barry and Mr Mandela had not been ruled out.

Mr Mandela's outspoken support for President Castro of Cuba have stirred such resentment among Miami's big Cuban-American community that he can expect the first chilly reception of his US tour there on Thursday.

## Marking time in queue for capitalism

FROM ANNE MCELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

KATHARINA Trumpf was in a queue for three hours yesterday outside the tiny branch of the Staatsbank in the East Berlin suburb of Oberschöneweide to open accounts for herself, her husband and two-year-old son in preparation for Sunday's currency union.

The rest of the day she spent combing the local supermarkets to find groceries to hoard while they can still be bought for Ostmarks.

East Germans who have spent the last 40 years queuing are doing it again, but this week with a nervous spring in their step in anticipation of "D-Mark Day". The state bank said yesterday that 10 million new accounts have been opened among a population of 16 million, with East Germans living up to their reputation for thrift by applying to withdraw an average of DM 800 each out of the 2,000 which are allowed for immediate spending.

Frau Trumpf lives with her teacher husband and their child in one of the city's most polluted suburbs, where factories whose days are numbered after Sunday encroach on the houses. She is hardly able to believe her luck at recently being given a three-room flat. Until the exodus of East Germans last year left flats vacant throughout the land, the family lived in one room in a workers' hostel.

The Trumpfs' first purchase next week will be a second-hand Japanese car they found after a long search in West Berlin - a rarity as cheap Western cars will top almost every East Berliner's shopping list next week. She described herself as "pleasantly terrified" by the changes which the mark and approaching German unity will bring to their lives. "The problem is we were only trained for GDR life." It is a contrast many young East Germans draw as they try to adapt their skills and attitudes to the pace of West German society.

The Trumpfs' joint salaries are less than the average monthly wage in the West, and they are relying on promises that rents will be kept low in the East. By January they hope to exchange their GDR identity documents for a German passport. The loss of identity does not disturb Frau Trumpf. "Western currency, Western goods and a Western boss at work. I feel like a West German already," she said, "only poorer."

## Relief in US as Bush reaps his reward for low-profile policy

FROM PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

THE White House yesterday welcomed the release of Fang Lizhi, the dissident Chinese astrophysicist, as a "far-sighted" humanitarian action that "will improve the atmosphere for progress in bilateral relations".

Behind that bland statement from Martin Fitzwater, the official spokesman, there was relief. At last the Bush administration had something to show for its much-criticised policy of maintaining good relations with the regime responsible for the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre.

As Chinese square policy moved up the agenda for the economic summit in Houston next month, American officials had been concerned that international criticism of their relations with Peking would harden. The White House insisted, however, that there had been "no quid pro

quo". China last month received a renewal of its "most favoured nation" status after the president argued that to weaken trade links would set back the cause of the country's progress to a more liberal society. But officials insisted that the release of Professor Fang had not been part of that deal.

For more than a year since troops crushed China's democratic protests last June, Professor Fang and his wife, Li Shuxian, have been living under the protection of the US embassy in Peking. The refusal of the Chinese government to allow them to leave has been the most visible obstacle between the two countries.

Negotiations have been taking place for several months but officials said yesterday that a breakthrough had seemed likely only over the

past few days. The president was told the news on Sunday night by his National Security Adviser, General Brent Scowcroft, one of his personal emissaries to Peking who has been criticised in the American press and Congress for his efforts.

Professor Fang played no open part in last year's protests, but he was seen by the Chinese authorities as an important inspiration for the democratic ideas which inspired the students in Tiananmen Square. He was well known for his political views in the West well before the student protests began. Among Chinese dissidents he is compared to the late Dr Andrei Sakharov, and there are hopes here that he may be able to provide similar leadership for the disparate community of Chinese exiles.

He and his wife took refuge at the American embassy after his effigy was burnt at a government-inspired counter-demonstration. The Chinese authorities have since repeatedly asked that he be handed over to face charges of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and instigation". The official Xinhua news agency said that the couple had since shown "signs of repentance".

Several thousand prisoners are believed still to be held in Chinese prisons and re-education camps on charges relating to the June protests. The release of Professor Fang is, however, the culmination of a much-publicised programme of selective "leniency towards those who participated in the disturbances".

The Chinese government remains anxious about its most favoured nation status, which is being debated by the US Senate. There have been increasing numbers of reports in recent weeks about new loans to China. A loan package of \$10 billion (¥2.967 trillion) from Japan has been frozen because of economic sanctions imposed by the summit nations.

Peking wants new Western

capital, which has largely been denied to it since the massacre. The prospects of renewed loans will be largely determined by the attitude of the leaders of the Group of Seven countries - the US, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan - who meet in Houston next month.

● TOKYO: Japan, which has been friendly towards China without breaking diplomatic ranks with its Western allies, was delighted last night at Professor Fang's release (Joe Joseph writes). Tokyo feels that the calculated move will bring Peking in from the cold.

Japan is China's biggest aid donor and has been eager to renew relations with its neighbour. Tokyo has been worried that, without fresh loans, China might grow isolated and desperate, threatening the region's security. In unguarded moments, Japanese cabinet ministers and bankers have even called for the loans to be restarted without the West's blessing, saying Japan had more to lose than America or Europe if its relations with China soured.

Tokyo feels Peking has now made the gesture needed to win concessions from the West and pave the way for agreement to extend new loans to China at the Houston summit. New credits for Peking were suspended at last year's summit after the Peking massacre.

Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, said Professor Fang's release was a clear signal by China to the West. He added that the decision did not mean that Japan would necessarily unfreeze a yen-denominated loan to China, frozen since last June, but it was a positive sign and he would seek approval of Japan's allies in Houston on July 9 for a resumption soon of yen loans to China. A loan package of \$10 billion (¥2.967 trillion) from Japan has been frozen because of economic sanctions imposed by the summit nations.

Peking wants new Western

## Lusaka riot over maize price rise

FROM JAN RAATH IN HARARE

ZAMBIAN anger at a defunct economy managed by a small clique of wealthy politicians erupted yesterday and thousands of people rampaged through the capital, Lusaka, in an orgy of looting and violence.

Riot police and paramilitary forces used first tear gas and finally live ammunition as they attempted to drive the crowds, led by students, away from the city's business district, after they smashed shop windows, looted and overturned vehicles. By late yesterday afternoon residents in Lusaka said the demonstrators had been pushed back into the overcrowded compounds that hold the city's poor and homeless.

Initial reports said there were two civilian casualties, but access to the affected areas was stopped both by police and compound residents. Many of them had knocked down walls to erect barricades in the roads from where they hurled insults at the police and chanted slogans against President Kaunda's United National Independence party and its system of single-party rule.

The spark to this latest violence was the announce-

ment last week that Zambians were going to have to pay more than double for their staple food, maize meal.

Yesterday, as students attempted to march to State House, President Kaunda's lavish residence, riot police turned them back and the students began chanting for the restoration of a pluralist political system, a cry that was taken up by the thousands of ordinary people who joined them.

Observers in Lusaka compared the events of the last week - during which rioting also broke out in the northern Copperbelt region after the maize meal price was raised from \$US9 to \$22 for a 25-kg bag - to late 1986, when 15 people were shot dead by police after a sharp increase in the price of staple foods.

The unrest taking place now puts Mr Kaunda in a far more difficult position. In 1986 he restored the maize meal price to its former level and abandoned an International Monetary Fund austerity programme.

"He cannot just do that again," commented a Western diplomatic source in Lusaka yesterday. "The whole place would just collapse."

## Rubbish-tip threat ripens Tuscany's grapes of wrath

FROM PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

MONTALCINO, home of the world-famous Brunello di Montalcino wines in Tuscany, is having its vineyards threatened by the planned construction of a giant refuse recycling plant and rubbish dump. The plant would be built within sight of the medieval hilltop town set in some of the most valuable wine-producing land in Italy.

"A dump that size would damage the image of the Montalcino area irreparably," Marco Antoni, councillor for the environment, said. "This is an unsightly agricultural area, famous for its wine and untouched by industry, which people from all over the world come to visit."

"Can you imagine looking down from Montalcino over the hillsides

vineyards towards one of the biggest refuse treatment plants in Italy? The refuse problem exists, but the plant could be built in some industrial area nearby."

The planned tip and recycling plant would collect and process refuse from all Siena province. It would technically be constructed in Torrenieri, another municipality - but right on Montalcino's border. The people of Montalcino, most of whom earn their living from wine production and tourism, are understandably up in arms.

A citizens' committee has been set up and has collected thousands of signatures against the project. The Brunello consortium of wine producers, which represents more than a hundred vineyards, has protested to the agriculture minister and he in turn has asked the

environment minister to site the tip elsewhere.

Ermanno Rosi, the president of the consortium, is a bellicose Tuscan of the old school. "They will have to pass over our dead bodies to build a rubbish dump in the Montalcino area," he said. "Whoever had this grotesque idea should be taken out and shot, preferably after a long period of torture. We will use every available means to stop it. If necessary I shall go to Rome and appeal personally to the president of the republic."

According to Signor Rosi, response to the anti-dump campaign has been encouraging. "We are collecting support from wine growers' associations, environmentalists, tourist authorities and the media," he said. "The very idea of a huge refuse dump and a recycling plant in

the Montalcino area even if, as they claim, it is guaranteed not to pollute the land, the air and the water on which our wine grows, is repulsive to any intelligent person."

"Ours is an absurd struggle against an absurd decision taken for political reasons by the provincial administration in Siena."

Signor Rosi emphasised that to damage the image of Montalcino was to damage its very livelihood. "All we have in this area is the wine and the unspoilt natural beauty of our countryside and vineyards."

In the past 20 years Brunello has rapidly become known as one of Italy's best high-quality wines and one of the most expensive. To be called Brunello, it must age for at least five years in casks before being bottled. Anything younger is Rosso di Montalcino, a highly regarded

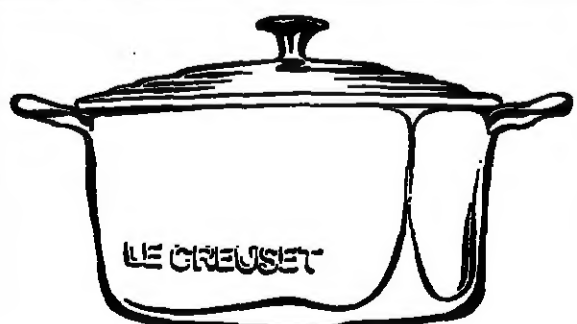
wine in its own right, but not Brunello.

"There are 138 producers and 87 bottlers in the Montalcino area," Signor Rosi said. "We produce only 2.5 million bottles a year, a drop in the bucket by Chianti standards. Yet our wine is exported and appreciated from the United States to Japan, and for importers of Italian wine all over the world it has become a flagship of quality for this country's wines. And now these gentlemen in Siena decide to build their gigantic refuse plant here - incredible."

If the provincial administration does not soon back down, it will quickly find itself outnumbered in the ensuing battle. Not surprisingly, the cause of Brunello di Montalcino is attracting much greater support than the cause of refuse treatment.

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JUN 26 1990



# Flexibility by Thatcher on the EC's path to union

From MICHAEL BINYON IN DUBLIN

EUROPEAN Community leaders yesterday formally launched two conferences on political and monetary union, a move described by the French as setting Europe on the road to a federal destination.

The 12 leaders agreed on the first morning of their summit to call an inter-governmental conference on political union on December 14 in Rome, immediately after the next European Council summit. A similar parallel conference on economic and monetary union will open at the same time, with both aiming to conclude by the end of 1992.

Margaret Thatcher, bowing to the inevitable, put a brave face on the decisions, raising no objections and promising vigorous British participation.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said the session had been "good humoured". Britain still did not think the timing ideal because "we have enough on our plate", but he said the proposals for political union were really about practical ways to improve the workings of the community. "A lot of the rhetoric has been flushed out," he said.

Mrs Thatcher praised the report he and fellow foreign ministers presented, which outlined the questions to be answered on political union. She said it respected the separate identities and institutions of member states, reaffirmed that the Council of Ministers would remain the decision-making body, and underlined the principle of subsidiarity - leaving to national governments everything that did not need to be decided at community level.

This principle, she argued, should be written into any changes in the Treaty of

Rome. Until now there had been much lip-service paid to subsidiarity. But on such questions as social policy it was not respected. It was ridiculous that decisions on part-time work and night work should be taken in Brussels. She insisted that the Twelve were still sovereign nations and would yield sovereignty only on the basis of joint decisions.

On economic and monetary union, she showed equal flexibility. She again praised John Major's plans for a hard ecu and a European monetary fund, which Mr Hurd said provoked more interest than he expected. Britain was an enthusiastic supporter of the first stage of the Delors plan for EMU, which comes into force on July 1. And, dropping the hard line she showed a year ago at the Madrid summit, she agreed there had been "full and adequate preparation", although she wanted to see further work by finance ministers.

Britain was at pains to show its partners that it did not rule out an eventual common currency. Mrs Thatcher insisted that the widely differing economies of the Twelve demanded flexibility, and a single currency ran the risk of breaking down, like the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate system did in the early 1970s. And, in a teasing variation on her assertion that this would not come in her lifetime, British sources suggested it would not be possible before 10 or 20 years.

EC leaders decided yesterday to use their foreign ministers' report on political union as the agenda for the inter-governmental conference. There was little detailed discussion yesterday of the ideas that will be broached in December. Mrs Thatcher did not put forward her call for an EC ombudsman or British proposals for strengthening the role of the European Court of Justice.

The report on political union identifies four issues as the main themes for debate: the further transfer of competence to the community; the need to ensure more democratic accountability, including a strengthening of the European parliament and greater involvement of national parliaments; increased efficiency of EC institutions, including more majority voting in council meetings and better enforcement of decisions; and the working out of a common foreign and security policy, with a proper definition of the European Commission's role.

For the first time, an outsider was invited to attend the summit. Lothar de Maizière, the East German prime minister, was invited to lunch with the 12 leaders.

Leading article, page 13



Helping hand: Mrs Thatcher shields the summit documents of João de Deus Pinheiro, Portugal's foreign minister, from the press in Dublin

## Double victory for Irish in foreign fields

From ROBIN OAKLEY AND MICHAEL BINYON IN DUBLIN

WHETHER you are sweeping streets, selling ice creams or merely feasting your eyes on the Georgian squares of Dublin, it pays this week to be able to prove who you are. With a dozen heads of state in the Irish capital, security is so tight that a bemused pair of birdwatchers on Rockabill island six miles off the coast on the Skerries were arrested by a naval patrol boat because their telescope could have been a rocket-launcher, and they had no papers with them.

Security is tightest for Mrs Thatcher, who arrived here by helicopter and was taken to last night's dinner at Malahide castle the same way, while others had to make do with limousines. The security men admitted, however, that there was nothing they could do about the four-foot ghost alleged to patrol the corridors of

Malahide. A former watchman who fell off a tower after celebrating some Irish away match in previous centuries, he is said to answer, unoriginally, to the name of Paddy.

There was some fuss about the hijacking by Charles Haughey, the Taoiseach and summit host, of the famed Derrynalin chalice, a priceless 9th-century silver, gold and amber artefact, to decorate the banquet table. An English equivalent might have been Mrs Thatcher purloining a jewelled sword from the Tower of London for Denis to carve the joint for weekend guests at Chequers. In Ireland, it would not have taken much to spread the belief that anyone sipping from the chalice would derive the ability to win majorities for evermore. But the cup was used strictly for decoration: ceremonial

quaffing was strictly out. The organizers of an alternative green summit at the Clarence hotel claimed that the Irish presidency, with all its roadworks and castle refurbishments, has cost the Irish taxpayer £30 million. But that does not seem to have done Mr Haughey any harm to the hospitable Irish people. He is credited with 55 per cent support in the latest opinion poll.

That, however, may have as much to do with football as with finance. Dublin yesterday was in the grip of World Cup fever. Every block of flats was draped with Irish flags and mascots. Children roamed the streets with faces painted green, white and orange, while portraits of members of the Irish team decorated shop and car windows. At 4pm yesterday,

when Ireland began their second-round match against Romania, Dublin became a ghost city, with even the ranks of the police and security men noticeably thinner.

If the sun has been shining on Irish soccer, in the Republic's emotion-charged victory, it has been shining too on the Irish presidency. Mr Haughey's ears were burning all day as one by one the summit leaders lavished praise on the way he has run things. It has been, by common consent, one of the most successful presidencies of the European Community by one of its smallest members.

The cynics had all forecast a dull interim six months between the grandeur of the French and the business of the frenetic and ultra-European Italians. The Irish had seen a rather limited role for them-

selves: "the green presidency", was, appropriately, how they saw their task, with the environment top of the list.

But the Community rule has been to spring surprises. The Irish, with almost no embassies in Eastern Europe and little experience of the complexities of German politics, have had to deal with the turbulence of Eastern Europe and the practical effects of German reunification. And they did well. Borrowing Italian embassy facilities (a harbinger of a unified EC diplomatic service?), they did the rounds of Eastern Europe, called a special summit and got the Community to come up with a unified response. As neutrals, they have ironically also done more to focus the Community's mind on common defence and foreign policy than many others.

## Arrested students tell of beatings

From REUTER IN BUCHAREST

ROMANIAN students freed from a detention centre near Bucharest described how they were beaten and held in conditions similar to concentration camps after unrest this month.

The liberal newspaper *Romania Libera* published first-hand reports yesterday of a detention centre where hundreds of students were held and beaten by miners and police in an attempt to extract confessions of rioting. Many accounts told of students with fractured skulls.

"During my detention all those who wanted to visit the toilet were wildly beaten," said Eduard Tric, a physics student. "I got a hard kick in the kidneys and my kidneys were damaged."

Mr Tric said students were held in cramped conditions at Magurele, near Bucharest, with only half a square yard of concrete floor to sleep on. He said students urinated in their clothes because they were terrified of beatings if they asked to go to the toilet. "Many girls wet themselves and the smell was terrible," said Victoria Motoc, a language student. "The girls were all shuddering at the idea of being raped."

The Bucharest University senate, whose members include students and professors, issued a statement yesterday rejecting violence and demanding the punishment of all who incited the unrest of June 13-15, which began when police ended a seven-week opposition demonstration.

President Iliescu summoned thousands of miners to Bucharest to save his National Salvation Front government from what he said was a "fascist coup" attempt. The miners beat students, opposition suspects and innocent bystanders, ransacked opposition party offices and the student campus and closed down newspapers. Six people were killed and more than 100 were injured in the violence.

Students said miners, policemen and interrogators also told them that Marian Munteanu, the Student League leader, was dead. Mr Munteanu, severely wounded during the unrest, has not been seen in public since he was arrested last week. The authorities have withheld details of his whereabouts.

The International Red Cross has obtained permission to visit detainees and first contacts were expected yesterday. But its findings will be confidential.

Mr Tric's account and those of other students indicated that miners and policemen were involved in the brutality at the Magurele detention centre. Mr Tric said he saw two "miners" later dressed in police uniforms.

Victor Roncea, a student, told *Romania Libera* that miners came to the centre with boxing gloves and sticks to help in the interrogations. His brother George Roncea said students were beaten by soldiers and officers in Magurele with cudgels and were threatened with death unless they confessed to rioting.

But students also said some soldiers treated them well. Mr Iliescu has distanced himself from the miners since the turmoil. Petre Roman, the prime minister, has suggested that elements of the former Securitate secret police were behind the violence.

## Fiji chiefs back draft constitution

Sydney - Fiji's Great Council of Chiefs yesterday approved a draft constitution that would guarantee indigenous Fijians a parliamentary majority, the Fijian-affairs minister said.

Vatili Navaisaravi said the 70 high chiefs, meeting under tight security at Suva's Queen Elizabeth army barracks, had approved the draft constitution, but gave no details about when it would be enacted or when elections might be held. (Reuters)

## Smoking ban

Paris - France is to ban smoking on all Paris commuter rail lines from January 1 next year. Smoking will also be banned in corridors and on platforms. (Reuters)

## Postal raid

Alessandria, Italy - Five masked gunmen broke into a railway postal depot and stole five billion lire (£2.3 million) in cash and valuables after they tied up four night workers. (Reuters)

## Drinks deaths

Karachi - Three Soviet engineers died in Pakistan and a fourth was in critical condition in hospital here after drinking contaminated alcohol, a Soviet embassy spokesman said. (AP)

## Typhoon toll up

Taiwan - The death toll from Typhoon Ofelia, the worst storm to hit eastern Taiwan in 30 years, rose to 17, with 23 more people missing, police reported. (AP)

## Patrol ambush

Pamplona - Gunmen ambushed a Civil Guard patrol in Navarre and wounded a guardsman, a spokesman for the Spanish government said. (Reuters)

## Spill cleared

Hobart, Tasmania - A fuel spill at an Australian base in the Antarctic has been cleaned up with minimal environmental impact, a government official said. (AP)

## Coup releases

Lagos - Nigeria has released 34 more people detained in connection with an abortive coup in April because there was not enough evidence to bring them to trial. (Reuters)

## Killer shark

Johannesburg - A woman aged 21 was killed after being attacked by a great white shark while diving off South Africa's Indian Ocean coast, hospital officials said. (Reuters)

## Israel steps up campaign to ensure immigration

From RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL yesterday stepped up its campaign to safeguard the continued immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. Officials said Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, had sent a message to President Gorbachev assuring him that Israel would not settle Soviet immigrants in occupied Arab lands.

On Sunday Ariel Sharon, the housing minister, who also has overall responsibility for immigration, surprised observers by declaring that Israel would not send Soviet Jews "beyond the green line" to the occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip.

Mr Sharon, known for his hawkish views, made clear that the government had decided on this policy because

otherwise the "great national historic opportunity" presented by Soviet immigration would be endangered. Mr Gorbachev had threatened to reduce the flow of Soviet Jews to Israel if they were settled in the occupied territories.

Officials said that the message to the Bush administration now being formulated by Mr Shamir on the feature of the Middle East peace process could include an undertaking by Israel not to build any more Jewish settlements in the West Bank. But observers said that this would cause strains between Mr Shamir and the far-right parties on which the new coalition government depends. Sources also said that the Shamir message to Mr

Bush included in its draft form a suggestion that Israeli-Palestinian talks should take place not in Cairo, as previously proposed by the US, but in Washington.

The diplomat said the question remained of who should represent the Palestinians after the collapse of the dialogue between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which had been partly aimed at obtaining PLO approval for Palestinian delegates to peace talks.

Yesterday Mohammed Bassiouny, the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, said Israeli-Palestinian talks would be impossible as long as the US-PLO dialogue remained frozen. "Israel tried for 23 years to find local Palestinian leaders with whom to negotiate and did not succeed," Mr Bassiouny told the *Jerusalem Post*. He added: "You cannot achieve peace without a partner. The PLO is a fact, you cannot avoid it."

Asked why Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, had not clearly condemned the abortive seaborne attack on the Israeli coast last month by Palestinian extremists which led to the breakdown of the US-PLO dialogue, Mr Bassiouny replied: "I think Arafat has already done his best, you cannot ask him to do more. Arafat renounced terror and has not been involved in any kind of terror since December 1988."

The chairman of the Jewish Agency, Simha Dinitz, yesterday said that Arab objections to Soviet Jews settling in the occupied territories were a "cover" for their real objection to immigration to Israel as such.

## Border warning by Serb leader

From REUTER IN BELGRADE

SERBIA, Yugoslavia's biggest republic, would declare independence and seek to extend its territory if the Yugoslav federation fell apart, Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, said yesterday.

The communist leader said in a televised speech to the Serbian parliament in Belgrade that he would accept only slight modifications to Yugoslavia's present federal system.

He rejected proposals for a looser confederal system, put forward by the northwestern republics of Slovenia and Croatia, where the Communists were defeated in free elections earlier this year.

"If a federal Yugoslavia is rejected, the issue of Serbia's borders is an open political question," Mr Milosevic said. "Serbia must clearly state that its present administrative borders are linked only to the federal system in Yugoslavia."

Outlining proposals for a new Serbian constitution, he said independence for Serbia was the only alternative to the present federal arrangement linking it to Yugoslavia's seven other republics. He warned that, if Serbia opted for independence, it would seek a revision of its borders to take account of 2.5 million Serbs living in the neighbouring republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

He hoped, however, that the efforts of those republics and peoples who cared about Yugoslavia would help to overcome the present difficulties, which have split the country on ethnic and political lines.

Mr Milosevic said Serbia's proposed new constitution would limit the autonomy of two of its provinces, Voj-

vodina and Kosovo, and prevent ethnic Albanian separatists in the latter from creating a new Albanian state on Serbian soil.

Last week ethnic Albanian delegates from Kosovo failed to postpone the debate on Serbia's constitution.

More than 50 people have been killed in Kosovo in the past year in protests by the province's Albanian majority against curbs on local autonomy. There are 1.7 million ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, but only 200,000 Serbs. Belgrade has accused the separatists, who are demanding the creation of a separate Albanian republic, of planning eventually to merge the province with neighbouring Albania.

Mr Milosevic said the new constitutional proposals for Serbia would be put to a public referendum. He appealed to all clear-thinking ethnic Albanians not to be drawn by separatists into a conflict with Serbia which, he said, they could not win. The new constitution would guarantee equal rights to all nationalities in Serbia, he added.

## Hopes still dim for one Korea

From JOHN GITTELSON IN SEOUL

WHILE East and West Germany race toward reunification, there is little hope of reconciliation on the Korean peninsula 40 years after the outbreak of the Korean War.

South Korea marked the anniversary yesterday by formally accepting North Korea's proposal to discuss negotiations between prime ministers from each country. The two sides have yet to agree on a date for the talks about talks. Few observers believe that this get-together, the seventh round of such preliminary meetings in the last two years, will bring the two Koreas close to a breakthrough in their deadlock.

In most ways North Korea and South Korea are a study in contrasts, drifting further apart. The South is increasingly prosperous, democratic and politically stable. Led by a political technocrat, the North faces economic ruin.

In a sign of the South's growing self-confidence, it formally agreed with Washington yesterday to remove the US military headquarters from Seoul by 1996. The South Korean government will pay for the move, estimated at more than \$1 billion (£588 million).

There are still 43,000 US

troops in South Korea. Washington plans to pull out 7,000 in the next two years. Analysts say South Korea will be able to stand alone in its self-defence by the end of the decade.

As part of this process South Korea is making friends of old enemies. On June 4 in San Francisco, President Roh Tae Woo shook hands with President Gorbachev, symbolically ending decades of hostility between Seoul and Moscow.

Aside from China, few nations remain faithful to North Korea's "Great Leader", Kim Il Sung. Even pro-North Koreans in Japan, long a source of moral and financial support, staged a rally against Mr Kim last month.

The South's robust economy has made it the world's 13th largest trading nation, exporting appliances, ships and computer chips around the globe. North Korea faces chronic shortages of soap, clothing and other basic goods.

So far, however, there are few indications of resentment towards the North Korean regime. By contrast, more than 80 per cent of South Koreans were born after 1950 and the younger generation has grown impatient with the country's division.



Miroslav Stepan, the former Prague Communist party leader, going on trial yesterday charged with abuse of power in ordering Czechoslovak police to use water cannon and tear gas against protesters in Wenceslas Square last October

## Supreme Court rules against 'right to die'

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE US Supreme Court, in an historic ruling yesterday, said states can insist on comatose patients being kept alive indefinitely in the absence of "clear and convincing evidence" that they would want to die.

In its first decision on a "right to die" case, the court said no such evidence existed in the case of Nancy Cruzan, a 32-year-old girl who has been brain-dead since a car crash seven years ago and whose parents have fought to remove the feeding tube which is keeping her alive.

The state of Missouri has refused to allow her life to be terminated even though nobody has ever recovered from such a persistent vegetative state, and the girl's doctors say she could live for another 30 years. It could live for another 30 years, it costs \$130,000 (£75,000) a year to keep her alive. The 5-4 ruling does not keep her alive. The 5-4 ruling does not keep her alive. The 5-4 ruling does not keep her alive.

the right of "competent" people to make "living wills" to refuse life-supporting treatment.

The highly emotive case, pressed by the American Civil Liberties Union, had divided the medical and legal professions, and the court's ruling will have far-reaching implications. More than 10,000 Americans are being kept alive in vegetative states at a cost of at least \$1 billion a year, and, as in other developed nations, the numbers are increasing as medical technology advances. Lower courts have handed out a series of conflicting rulings in similar cases.

Giving the court's opinion, Chief Justice William Rehnquist argued that the constitution "does not require a state to accept the substituted judgement of close family members in the absence of family members that their views reflect the patient's."

He noted that "not all incompetent patients will have loved ones available to serve as surrogate decision-

makers. A state is entitled to guard against potential abuses in such situations." In the dissenting opinion, Justice William Brennan referred to the fact that before the accident Miss Cruzan had once said that, if she was sick or injured, she would not want to continue living unless she could live half-way normally.

The court and the state of Missouri "have discarded evidence of her will, ignored her values and deprived her of the right to a decision as closely approximating her own choice as humanly possible. Nancy Cruzan is entitled to die with dignity," he said.

In two other important rulings yesterday, the Supreme Court made it significantly harder for girls under 18 to obtain abortions.

By five votes to four it upheld an Ohio law requiring that one parent be notified before a girl under 18 can have an abortion. By the same margin it approved a Minnesota law requiring notification of both parents at least 48

hours before the operation, provided girls had the alternative of seeking a judge's approval.

The rulings are the court's first on the subject since it started a national debate on abortion last summer by permitting states to impose restrictions. It did not address the fundamental question of whether a woman has a constitutional right to abortion, but gave some indication of which way Justice Sandra Day O'Connor might go if the court is eventually forced to rule on that.

With the other eight justices evenly split on the issue, her vote is crucial. In yesterday's rulings she upheld the Ohio law and voted against the Minnesota law, supporting it only when the judicial by-pass option was included.

About 12 per cent of the 1.5 million abortions performed in America each year are on minors. Nearly half all pregnant teenage girls in the United States have abortions.



# Bonn, beware the boom

Daniel Johnson

God and Mr Gorbachev will be a unitary state by the end of 1990. With monetary union due next week, all three of the main parties in Bonn now support the extension of the West German federal elections in December to include East Germany.

In recent months the relevance, or otherwise, of Hitler's legacies to German reunification has received ample attention. But it is worth glancing further back, to the immediate consequences of the country's first unification, by Bismarck, in 1870-71.

The experience of three wars within a decade — culminating in the Prussian victory at Sedan — has, of course, been wholly lacking this time. That alone would suffice to explain the virtual absence so far of Teutonic bombast. Indeed, the lukewarm sentiments towards their East German compatriots expressed publicly by many prominent West Germans did at first deceive outsiders as to the true state of affairs.

Yet there are strong contemporary echoes of the reluctance of many inhabitants of the mediated monarchies and imperial or free cities to regard their absorption into a Prussian-dominated *Deutsches Reich* as anything other than an imposition. The citizens of Frankfurt would write "O.P." (*ohne Preussen*) on their invitations, to indicate as discreetly as possible to their guests that no Prussians would be present.

The Prussians were likewise intolerant of their new compatriots, whom they absurdly regarded as backward. Before the new state was two years old, the notorious *Kulturkampf* against the "Blacks" (Roman Catholics) had begun. With a kind of missionary zeal, the imperial authorities (supported by the bulk of the liberal establishment) had begun to persecute the more ultramontane institutions of the Catholic church, such as the Jesuits.

All this is strongly reminiscent, both of the brooding anxiety of the East Germans about their future prosperity inside a capitalist unitary state, and of the grumbling resentment in the Federal Republic of the East German immigrants. The mixture of regional, religious and cultural factors that have always divided the Germans will be brought into sharp relief by reunification.

More decisive for the German catastrophes of the 20th century than these pre-existing communal tensions, however, was the economic aftermath of German unification. The first three years of the new empire, known as the *Gründerjahre* (founder years), saw an unprecedented speculative boom, in which more capital was invested in new firms than in the preceding two decades — or the subsequent period from 1874-96.

Already in 1873 a stock market crash led to a violent contraction of the fragile system of credit: no

fewer than 73 banks went bankrupt over the next few years, and there was unemployment among the urban working class. The decline of the artisans and the rest of the lower middle class all helped to polarise German society. This German crash was not entirely sui generis, but merged into the wider international slump, known to economic historians as the Great Depression of 1873-96. From that laboratory of discontent, many of the elements of 20th-century politics emerged.

Among them were the decline of liberalism, followed by the rise of political anti-Semitism and mass socialist parties, among which Marxism gradually strangled its ideological competitors; the welfare state; and the protectionist cartel of heavy industry, reactionary agrarians and aggressive militarists. All these phenomena were best exemplified in Bismarck's Germany, though none of them was unique to it. Without their distinctive German manifestations, Europe might never have been swept by the ideas which culminated in the world wars and the totalitarian states of the past 75 years.

There is no reason to suppose that these consequences of the first German unification will be duplicated in the years that follow the second. But there is every reason to expect other, no more predictable and perhaps no less momentous ones. Germany will again become a force-field of tension between beneficiaries and victims of reunification, between national hubris and supranational mission, between eastward and westward political orientations.

This time, however, it is far less likely to end in tears. After the numbing confrontation with reality of 1945 and the 45 years of division since, few Germans are likely to reject Adenauer's safety-first slogan: "No experiments!"

The immediate economic danger lies in an over-optimistic assessment by investors of the East German economy's capacity for recuperation and of the potential market there. Fortunately there is plenty of surplus West German capital, and DM100 billion could be squandered in Baltic Sea Bubbles before the effects were felt. Yet the bill for bringing East Germany up to West German environmental standards alone is likely to swallow up this pot of gold. It would be tragicomic if the Germans were to put their post-war prosperity at risk for the sake of environmental purism — and under Helmut Kohl, at least, such a green bonanza is unlikely.

If they are wise, the Germans will have their collective economic hangover this summer and autumn, before they are obliged to grapple with the political leadership which will follow reunification. After it (with luck) they will not be able to afford the luxury of a great depression.

...and moreover

## ALAN COREN

If there were a word to describe today's theme, I would be on the way to immortality. Your grandchildren could look the word up in encyclopaedias, where they would discover that I was the one who had discovered what they were looking up.

But have I? Can I be sure that what I have discovered has not been known all along? Is it simply that it has never had a word to describe it? That is the problem with hitting upon a concept, which is what my thing is, as opposed to an object with an object, there is no dispute.

If you invent a steam engine, or a spinning jenny, or a water-closet, or any of the other things people are always looking up, there is no question but that you have invented it, because when you chug past, or weave something, or flush something else, people will cry: "Stone me! I have never seen anything like that before!" An invented object is indisputable proof of its own originality.

This is not the case with a concept. It could well have been thought of in a different place, at another time, by someone else; but since they could not come up with a word to describe it, nobody knew. Indeed, it is quite likely that after I have disclosed the concept I have discovered, letters will pour in from other claimants. Their grandchildren, even.

Perhaps the most galling element of all is that I came up with it in the bath. Or, rather, that Archimedes came up with it in the bath. Because if Archimedes had not come up with it in the bath, I should not have needed a word to describe my thing in order to ensure immortality. I could have got on with what I shouted, for every person who knows what Archimedes' theory was, there are 100 who do not know, but who know what he shouted when he discovered it. If you don't believe me, get a grandchild to look it up in the *Shorter Oxford*. I would not myself have cried Eureka! of course. Your grandchildren would have had to look up Blimey!, or some such. But it would have been no less immortal for that. Nor was the bath itself any less essential to the discovery of my theory than

Archimedes' bath was to his. Indeed, mine has the edge, in that it is a two-bath theory: though it was discovered in Saturday afternoon's bath, it could not have been discovered with Saturday morning's.

Which was when I let myself out of the bath only to find that I could not do the same for the bathroom. The plug would not come out of its hole. It is supposed to do this when I turn a knurled knob on the wall above the bath, since the knob is attached to a clever linkage of levers and cogs hidden behind the tiling. The cleverest thing about this being the plumber who persuaded me 18 years ago that no modern bathroom should be without a mechanical plug. That mine now was, I discovered an hour later, having removed the bath panel to find that the linkage of levers was not as clever as I thought it was, otherwise it would not be lying under the bath in bits.

I see the end of this column approaching, and must cut a long story short, particularly since that is an analogue of the story itself. The long plug became short. The plumber I called out said, yes, well removing the tiling etcetera, we could well be looking at the wrong end of 400 quid here, and after the red mist had ebbed, I said is there no alternative, and he said what about a rubber one on a chain, can go wrong there, I've got one in the van.

It was while I was lying in the second bath necessitated by crawling around under the first one, and idly twisting my own chain around my toe, that the theory suddenly came to me. Things get invented in the wrong order. If man had always had clever linkages, would the rubber plug not be seen as an extraordinary breakthrough?

Had television been invented first, would we not bless the genius who subsequently came up with the radio? Is a three-penny box of matches not the answer for all who mourn lost gold cigarette lighters, or the pencil not the wondrous boon that might have replaced the word-processor?

And might my theory not have made the world an incalculably better place, if only the Greeks had had a word for it?

John Kay and Evan Davis on the lessons to be learnt from the Sizewell B overrun

# When a white elephant should die

The news that the Sizewell B project is set to cost more than £2.5 billion — some 20 per cent above the 1987 estimates in real terms — should come as no surprise to those who have observed Britain's record in nuclear projects. The advanced gas-cooled Hinkley Point B reactor was expected to take five years to build but in fact took nine — quite good by the standards of the AGR series — and it was able to deliver only 80 per cent of the output envisaged when work began.

It would be tempting to attribute fiasco of this magnitude to lazy and inefficient public-sector providers. Thoughts of other great British showpieces quickly come to mind: Concorde (which overran on development costs by 120 per cent) and the Thames barrier, for example. London Underground's Jubilee Line was opened to the public some two years after the Queen celebrated her silver jubilee.

Although many of these projects were government-led, overruns are common well beyond the boundaries of the public sector,

and well beyond British shores. The American nuclear power programme, like public utilities there generally, was private sector and has a record no better than ours in matching projected and actual costs. Overruns in excess of 100 per cent were not uncommon in America before they had the good sense to abandon new investment in this technology.

From the Battersea power station theme park (abandoned) to the Channel tunnel (overrunning by more than 50 per cent), the private sector exhibits a remarkable propensity to make large-scale projects turn out more expensive than was originally envisaged. This is true whether or not they are designed as commercial projects or are being provided to the public sector — like Nimrod (abandoned) and computerisation at the Department of Social Security (coming in at almost three times the expected cost).

In general, the blame for these overruns does not lie with slothful builders and suppliers who derail the sensible plans drawn up by those who appraised the original

investment. More often than not it rests with the appraisers themselves. Well intentioned they may be, but interested principally in the outcome of a project assessment, they often overlook the intangible management costs.

Over-optimism is important in the cases identified here because of their one-off nature. In the absence of information to verify the claims of the optimists, those claims become the only ones available and often set the terms of debate on the subject, as the CEB's estimates evidently did in the Sizewell case.

It is no solution to these problems to implore planners to be pessimistic because they are not aware of any manifestations of optimism in their work. Another popular solution, taking the results of investment appraisers and adding a percentage to account for in-built optimism, will not help as it simply creates a vicious circle. Nor is external, unbiased criticism of the appraisers' work much help if the critic is beholden to the appraiser for his information.

One remedy is to abandon

projects once it is realised they are out of control. The actual costs incurred in the early phase of a programme give a good indication of the overruns that will materialise later, and a fresh appraisal should review the merits of continuing. Of course, it is easy to think that a project must continue so that the huge sums already invested are not wasted. This is a mistake. Money wasted already does not automatically mean we should waste more. A project should be scrapped if the expected costs at completion exceed the expected benefits.

The costs incurred so far, if genuinely sunk, should be treated as such. The people behind Eurotunnel, for instance, thought it was worth building at a cost of about £5 billion. After spending £2.3 billion, the tunnel was still £3 billion away from completion. Nevertheless, however wrong the original estimates, it is still worth completing the tunnel rather than abandoning it if the cost of completion is less than £5 billion, because it will still produce an acceptable return once the £2.3

billion has been written off. If the project was ever worth building it is still worth building, even if we would never have started it had we known what we know now.

If we perform a calculation of this kind on Sizewell B, and decide to terminate it, three years into the seven that was envisaged between launch and completion, we will have an indication of just how uncommercial it would have been if properly appraised originally.

One other solution to appraisal optimism is to tie individual rewards to the success of the outcomes in which the individuals concerned had a part. It is striking that Duncan Burn, who predicted all that eventually transpired in the British nuclear programme, died as Mr Burn. Those responsible for the tragic waste of national resources at the programme entailed will mostly die as Lords or Sirs. This hardly sends the right signals to the next generation of planners.

John Kay and Evan Davis are respectively director and research fellow of the Centre for Business Strategy, London Business School.

# If parliament errs, give us judges to bring it to book

James O'Neill puts the case for constitutional safeguards like those adopted by other EC countries

While European leaders meet in Dublin to discuss moves towards political union, a drawing-together of the Community's members has already been presaged in the courts. Last week's decision by the European Court of Justice that United Kingdom courts could set aside a national law if it conflicted with a European one had British parliamentarians up in arms.

Their fear is that the much-cherished British parliamentary sovereignty is under threat. It is, but this may be no bad thing. Most other countries in Europe already have systems of checks and balances to hold their legislatures to account. And they work very well.

Apart from Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland, all other EC member states have some form of extra-parliamentary control of legislation. More than 90 per cent of the population of the rest of the Community is accustomed to a system in which legislative power is not completely unrestricted. It was in France that the greatest resistance to the idea of control of legislation was encountered. The French tradition of the supremacy of the elected parliament, together with a distrust of the judiciary dating from pre-revolutionary times, did not favour the establishment of a constitutional court.

The role of the French constitutional council is restricted to examining legislation in the period before it is promulgated, and it can do so only on the petition of the president, the prime minister, the leader of either chamber or at least 60 deputies or senators. A current constitutional reform, supported by President Mitterrand, is aimed at extending to all citizens the right to bring a statute before the council, although this would still be restricted to the pre-promulgation period.

Established by the constitution of 1958, the council did not demonstrate its independence of the executive until after the departure from office and subsequent death of General de Gaulle. Since the early 1970s its decisions have

become more widely accepted and have provided a restraining influence during potentially explosive situations.

For example, it held that the rules which the socialist government had to observe when nationalising industries had also to be observed by the Chirac government when it embarked on privatisation. The restriction of the council's power to the pre-promulgation period means there is no provision in France for a court to hold that a law, once promulgated, is unenforceable.

The widest scope for review of legislation is in West Germany. The federal constitutional court, described as the most powerful constitutional court in the world, has its origins in the basic law of 1949, when the three western occupying powers insisted that those drafting what was to be a temporary constitution should make provision for independent judicial review of federal legislation to protect the civil rights and freedom of the individual. The overriding consideration was to prevent a return to the excesses of Nazism; the Weimar constitution had contained many of the safeguards to be found in the Basic Law, but these could be — and indeed were — amended by ordinary legislation. So it was necessary to ensure that no future parliament could alter these fundamental guarantees.

Any individual in Germany may contest the constitutionality of a law through a simple letter of complaint. It has been necessary, however, to provide a means of filtering out unmeritorious complaints; in fact, more than 96 per cent of individual complaints are summarily rejected upon initial examination by a judicial committee. Most complaints which reach the hearing stage are those referred by lower courts.

The German court and the French council were called upon almost simultaneously to consider abortion legislation. In their decisions, early in 1975, both stressed that they were not usurping a legislative role, but the



findings differed. The French council merely said that the right to life must not be undermined except in the case of necessity and in accordance with the limits defined by law. But the German court pointed out that the constitutional guarantees of the right to life could be explored only in the context of the Nazi experience, so that even the legislature must always respect them.

In Spain the constitution of 1978 established the constitutional tribunal, modelled on the Italian institution, and competent to determine the constitutionality of laws, on the motion of the president of the government, the public defender or 50 members of either chamber. In addition, a

court must refer to the tribunal where it considers that a rule with the force of law relevant to the case before it may be contrary to the constitution.

Italy's constitution of 1948 provided for the establishment of a constitutional court, although this was not done until 1956, because of political difficulties in selecting judges (between 1948 and 1956 ordinary courts could refuse to apply laws which they deemed to be unconstitutional). Questions of the constitutionality of a law come before this court, when in the course of proceedings before a lower court, either party, or the court on its own initiative, petitions it. The judge of the lower court must suspend the proceedings pending the constitutional

court's decision. If the law is deemed unconstitutional, it must be struck from the statute book.

Perhaps the most striking effect of a declaration that a statute is unconstitutional is that legally-acquired rights can be lost when a law already in force is annulled; in practice, however, courts seek to avoid such a drastic effect. The West German constitutional court has developed the practice of not declaring a law void, but of making a strong appeal to the legislature to repeal it, the implication being that failure to do so will lead to a declaration that the law is void should it become the subject of a new appeal. The Italian constitutional court makes use of a variety of similar measures, all designed to minimise the consequences of depriving a statute of legal effect.

The European Court of Justice, also, has recognised the economic realities and where called upon to interpret existing rules has tended to restrict the effect of its rulings to the future rather than to make them retrospective to the date when a cause of action might have arisen. In the recent case concerning the payment of contracted-out pensions, the court restricted the retrospective effect of its ruling to those who had taken action to protect their rights before the date of the ruling.

Each of the above instances, of course, presupposes the existence of a written constitution. Experience shows that the adoption of a constitution follows serious political upheaval, so that the likelihood of the introduction of a written constitution in the United Kingdom is perhaps so remote as to be not worthy of consideration. However, the continual expansion of the scope of the Treaty of Rome means that an increasing proportion of everyday life will come within EC law. In effect, Britain has inherited a written constitution from Europe. And last week's decision has given power to domestic courts to enforce it when it conflicts with statute law. Perhaps the time has come when Britons should recognise that parliament's legislative powers are no longer supreme and inviolable. We have ended up with a bill of rights by stealth.

The author is a lecturer in the European Law Centre at Newcastle Polytechnic.

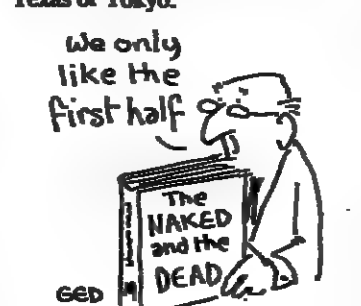
## Will Noddy be driven abroad?

As the dust from the Three Graces affair continues to swirl about the art world, fears are growing that a unique part of our literary heritage, the Macmillan Archive, will be sold next month to an overseas buyer. The huge collection, comprising thousands of letters exchanged between many of the 20th century's most famous writers and the publishing house, is to be auctioned at Sotheby's on July 19, and is expected to fetch at least £200,000. Macmillan is selling the material — enough to fill a furniture lorry — to release much-needed storage space and to pay for the maintenance of the remaining records.

Covering the years 1905 to 1969, the archive includes a literary treasure trove of 20,000 confidential readers' reports on manuscripts submitted for publication. Among the budding authors who attracted scathing criticism were H.G. Wells, A.A. Milne ("not a grain of wit or humour"), Vera Brittain and Osbert Silwell, who was described by the Macmillan expert as "uncomfortable and clumsy in verse". American literary lion Norman Mailer suffered the indignity of having his masterpiece *The Naked and the Dead* described as 300 pages too long and with no appeal to women, though the assessor added: "The author is potentially a good, if not great writer." The archive also includes some racy correspondence from Enid Blyton complaining that a one-shilling price increase for her books deprived readers of four ice-creams.

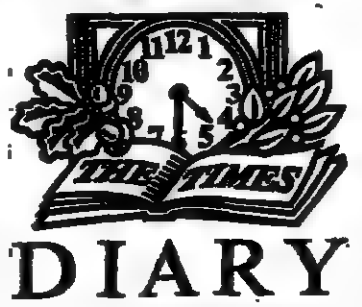
She was also preoccupied with the launch of Noddy books in America and the need to give him a car with left-hand drive.

The sale is being handled by Adam Macmillan, the late Lord Stockton's grandson. He would like the archive to stay in Britain and offered it initially to the British Library, where the firm's earlier archive covering the years 1867-1905 is housed. But Sarah Tyacke, the library's director of special collections, says that although keen to have it, the library has just bought the G.K. Chesterton archive and has no funds available. "We are not indifferent to this collection but we have exhausted for the moment the goodwill of our outside benefactors. Sometimes we have to bite on a nasty bullet. It is a very sad occasion." Even sadder for Britain if the archive ends up in Texas or Tokyo.



## May Days' SOS

After the failure at the launch of the Royal Court's brave production of *May Days*, a series of 15 half-hour plays on political issues, comes the reality: the idea is a flop. Most nights they are attracting houses of less than 25 per cent, leaving 300



or so empty seats. The Court's artistic director, Max Stafford-Clark, attributes the low attendance for the plays — written by an assortment of journalists, dramatists and thinkers including the Bishop of Durham and Julie Burchill — to the publicity, which sold them as provocative and difficult ("a season of political and social dialogue") rather than bland and entertaining. At least the bar-takings are holding up well. An evening's ticket is for three plays. Many see one and sit out the other two in the bar.

Plans by the American publishers Little Brown to announce details of Nelson Mandela's memoirs during his visit to New York last week have been delayed by protracted "paperwork and negotiations". Meanwhile, reports that the South African novelist Nadine Gordimer has been asked to collaborate on the book have been fuelled by the news that, after almost half a century of political activity, she has at last joined a political party. Last month Gordimer, who is currently on holiday in France, became one of the few white members of the African National Congress, of which Mandela is vice-president.

## Gravy bloat

The first episode of Malcolm Bradbury's new fictional series *The Gravy Train*, about the misdeeds of Eurocrats steeped in corruption at Brussels, has already divided political opinion along predictable lines ahead of its Channel 4 screening tomorrow. Tory MP and veteran anti-Euro campaigner Teddy Taylor says: "This programme is great news for democracy — providing the power-mad Eurocrats don't try to introduce new laws banning it."

There is at least a scandal a week coming out of Brussels, insists Taylor, who cites as the current example the simultaneous running of an expensive EC anti-smoking campaign with the dumping on eastern Europe and third world markets, at a cost of £300 million, of its excess production of high-tar tobacco. "I can provide Bradbury with material to make as many more series as he wants," says Taylor.

But Stephen Woodard, assistant director of the European Movement, counters: "It is bound to be an unfair portrayal. There are abuses which affect all governments — regional, national or European — but those in the European system are no greater than in any other." European commissioners need large expenses to cope with foreign travel, he says. So the image of bloated fat-cats gorging on *foie gras* is mistaken? "They work very hard," says an aggrieved Woodard, "and there are comparatively few bureaucrats compared to the English civil service." Either way, the programme should provide a welcome European version of *Yes Minister*.

The Victoria and Albert Museum is seeking to add to its exhibition of 1880s artefacts. Collecting for the future, by commissioning "the world's largest ever soft sculpture" made entirely of that icon of 80s power-dressing, the shoulder pad. Sculptor Sylvia Libedinsky says: "The shoulder pad is dead; women have come of age and can compete without padding themselves out to look like men." The V&A is appealing to all former power-dressers who have cast off their pads to send them in.

## Jim in a fix

Nothing is going right for the centre parties these days. Liberal Democrat chief whip Jim Wallace was hoping to create a good impression on two students from his Orkney and Shetland constituency who travelled to Westminster for a project on a day in the life of an MP. But the moment that Wallace, with the students in tow, set foot outside the door of his flat, things started to go wrong. He realised immediately he did not have his keys. But the flat door was firmly shut behind him and, as a security measure, the door to the street was double locked. The alarm was raised at Westminster only when Wallace's assistant, Carolyn Culey, received an anonymous call and what she at first thought was a "barmy" telephone call asking if Jim Wallace really was an MP. The caller was a passer-by who, an hour after Wallace started shouting for help through the double-locked door, finally passed on his request for a set of spare keys. Liberal Democrats await the students' day-in-the-life report with bated breath.





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## MONEY SPEAKS

The proposal last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, for moving towards European economic union by means of a "hard ecu" was a kite-flying exercise. In an interview with *The Times* yesterday, Karl-Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, shot the kite clean out of the sky. A thirteenth currency was, he implied, no more than a time-wasting diversion. Monetary union implied nothing less than a single currency, a single, independent, central bank and a single, EC-wide, monetary policy.

Herr Pöhl went further. The decisive argument was "the non-divisibility of monetary policy". Any notion that a European central bank would formulate nothing more than general principles and leave implementation to national banks was an illusion: "the principle of subsidiarity does not apply." So much for any British effort to design a halfway house between "sovereign" national economic policy and a full-blown European economic and political union.

By making the choice clear, Herr Pöhl has performed a useful service. He has underlined the degree to which monetary union is the key to the future shape of the Community, dwarfing in significance the conference on political union which the Dublin summit agreed yesterday should take place this December. Indeed, while the words "political union" remain, no such union is now on the agenda. The creation of a Community with "a substantial political dimension" will be achieved largely by making the EC function better. Margaret Thatcher had no difficulty in signing up to such an enterprise.

Since France and West Germany tossed their ill-defined proposal for political union on the table before the last Dublin summit in April some realism has come to the European debate. Mrs Thatcher's insistence that foreign ministers come back with a paper saying what the term really meant has been vindicated. The terms of reference merely showed the Franco-German gap on the roles of the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the European Parliament.

Herr Pöhl has rightly put economics back at the top of the agenda. He asks, in effect, what price the new enthusiasm for retaining the authority of national parliaments in the "political" domain when everybody (except

Britain) is moving towards monetary and economic union under the next stages of the Delors package. Why bother with enhanced accountability and safeguards for "subsidiarity" when economic policy is to be centrally determined in Brussels and by a group of European central bankers?

The German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, recently offered his own cosmetic to appease those worried at German dominance of such a process. He suggested increased powers for the European Parliament, to which alone an independent European central bank would be accountable, and the adoption of a single European currency to mask the reality of the mark's dominance of Europe. He refused to contemplate further surrenders of national sovereignty without giving the European Parliament powers to call Brussels to account.

This was no less of a kite than Mrs Thatcher's offering of last week. A united Germany, 20 million more populous than any other European state, would dominate the European Parliament, as the mark would dominate the central bank. This is where the concepts of political and monetary union unavoidably merge. Hence the virtue of Herr Pöhl's intervention. To him, enthusiasts for European union — monetary, economic or political — have no choice. They are all travelling on the same train.

Monetary union via competing currencies will, he said, favour the strongest, his own. In dismissing Mr Major's "hard ecu" as the benchmark for other currencies, he is shouting from the rooftops that there is no alternative Eurocurrency to the mark. If a United States of Europe is what is wanted, the monetary framework for such a union will be German-dominated.

No amount of fudging on the nature of "political union" can disguise this. If Western Europe strays beyond Delors One and a simple currency adjustment mechanism, then it will stray into the darkest political territory. Mrs Thatcher's proffered hard ecu was hardly even a good try. She had better now return to her customary position, defending the political integrity of the British parliament and conceding to Brussels only what the interests of free trade and a stable currency require her to concede.

## PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF

The British Medical Association has acknowledged at last that alternative medicine is not quackery. There is hope yet for patients who despair of conventional cures, and turn to the practitioners of acupuncture, osteopathy, holistic medicine and other unorthodox techniques.

Mainstream British medicine has for centuries been second to none in its inventiveness. Even now, British doctors produce a quantity of original research and, at their best, a level of excellence in treatment, which is out of all proportion to their number. Perhaps because of this fine record, the medical establishment has tended to pooh-pooh any threat to its intellectual self-regard, be it criticism of high-tech medicine from within its own ranks, or imported medical traditions from alien cultures, or the homeopathic remedies and unorthodox therapies that are now so popular among patients.

Medical little Englandism was dealt a severe blow a generation ago by the reinforcement of the NHS with thousands of immigrant physicians, surgeons, nurses, scientists and other staff. Such heterogeneity soon diminished the instinctive rejection of non-Western medicine, but the profession has maintained its scepticism of the efficacy of alternative medicine. In deference to professional expertise, the dumb herd of health administrators, private health insurers and politicians has, until recently, hesitated to disburse NHS or private cash for alternative practitioners.

Patients by the million have duly voted with their feet. The boom in alternative medicine has occurred independent of the state and of most of the profession, a triumph for the free market. Back to nature is the watchword of the day: from birth to death, from cosmetics to food. A serious questioning of established science is now fashionable, both in the media and the marketplace. Health care cannot

remain outside this change in public outlook. Demand for health-related services is rising, it would appear exponentially.

A virtue of alternative medicine is that it is often cheaper than the orthodox kind. If patients can obtain adequate relief from an alternative remedy instead of squandering the scarce resources of the NHS, only fools would discourage them. Osteopaths are no longer frowned on by most GPs treating backache. Acupuncture is now recognized as efficacious by anaesthetists and physiotherapists. Yet often the patient is left to propose such unorthodox techniques. The NHS should run a general audit on the cost of such referrals, compared to conventional treatment. If the new cures prove cost-effective, they should be adopted.

Alternative medicine is not just a matter of value for money. Physicians have long been aware that, since many conditions are at least partly psychosomatic, a cure may well depend upon the patient's frame of mind, on which alternative techniques are designed to exert a positive influence. Encouraging results have been achieved by the — still cautious — use of holistic therapies in treatments for cancer at the Hamman-Smith Hospital.

Such results must, of course, be scrutinised no less rigorously than those of other treatments. But if the balance of evidence suggests that certain conditions in some patients will only respond to alternative methods, doctors should have the grace to admit the fact and go back to school. For many centuries, the medical profession bled patients to death rather than admit that bleeding was at best useless. Recent research suggests that Mozart was among the many eminent figures whose premature deaths were hastened by this means. A profession whose greatest experts could deceive themselves for so long should encompass novelty with humility.

## CANCEL SIZEWELL B

The case for cancelling the Sizewell B nuclear power station is now overwhelming. Given the latest revelation about its likely cost, the government should recognise a public spending catastrophe of the first order. The project's estimated cost has risen by £1 billion to £2.6 billion since the last estimate three years ago. Nobody can seriously believe that this is the last time the estimate will be revised upward. Sizewell B is a classic case of a public spending project locked in a depressingly familiar vicious circle. The cost soars, and in doing so inflates the political agony of calling a halt. As with the Nimrod/Awacs fiasco, the only question worth asking is — which minister will have the guts to say stop?

Friends of the Earth has already rejected the new £2.6 billion figure as far too low, and proposed its own estimate of a final total of £3.8 billion. In its forthcoming report the House of Commons energy committee is known to be severely critical of the energy department's financial forecasting. The FOE guess on Sizewell B is thus as credible as any.

If the project is not cancelled, taxpayers can only conclude that they are being held to ransom because ministers fear loss of face. Yet Thatcherism was surely committed to not throwing quantities of public money into projects which make no economic sense. Sizewell B has become an ultimate test of this principle, and therefore of the courage of the government's deepest convictions.

We now know more clearly why nuclear power was extracted from electricity privatisation. Investors were prepared to be committed to nuclear power only if they had financial guarantees from the government which would protect them from substantial risk. This is, of

course, the opposite of why privatisation has been a boon to the economy. Although the revised estimate of the cost of Sizewell B was unknown to the City, the uncertainty over the figure was clear enough. Nuclear energy is not a private-sector friendly concept.

The price of nuclear electricity has risen far above the cost of coal, gas or oil-fuelled generation. Electricity from Sizewell B was said to be twice as expensive in prospect as conventional electricity, even when the cost of building it was put at £1 billion less. What nobody has yet dared to estimate is the final cost of eventually decommissioning these plants. This aspect of the economics of nuclear power has not received the attention it deserves.

Some time in the future, when a nuclear power station has reached the end of its life, another great construction project must be undertaken to entomb those parts which are radioactive, and likely to remain so for hundreds of years. Decommissioning and protecting ageing and dangerous plant is a liability bequeathed to future generations. By what right do we inflict on our descendants such a colossal burden?

Nuclear power was a noble dream of unlimited power both clean and cheap. Sizewell B is a vastly expensive monument to that dream. The foundations alone should be kept to remind us of the vanity of unrestrained public spending impelled ever onwards by political cowardice in the face of "expert advice". Some time in the future nuclear power may emerge again as an environmental panacea. For the moment it is an unfortunate and expensive cul de sac. The sooner this is acknowledged the better.

## Call for swifter action on CFCs

From Professor Andrew Haines and others

Sir, Environment ministers are meeting in London on June 27 to discuss phase 2 of the Montreal Protocol on substances which deplete the ozone layer. We wish to express our grave concern about the threat to human health posed by the continued use of chemicals which destroy stratospheric ozone.

Research for the United Nations Environment Programme has concluded that even a small amount of ozone depletion globally (1 per cent) could lead to increased damage to the eyes, particularly cataracts, resulting in 100,000 more blind persons world-wide, as well as a 3 per cent increase in (non-melanoma) skin cancer. There is also concern about an increase in the more dangerous form of skin cancer — malignant melanoma.

In addition, suppression of the immune system can result from increased exposure to ultraviolet radiation. Even more worrying is the threat to global food security as a result of the impacts on agriculture and phytoplankton at the base of the marine food chain.

Phase 2 of the Montreal Protocol will shortly be finalised and will probably call for the phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals such as CFCs (chloro-fluorocarbons), halons and carbon tetrachloride in 10 years. Whilst these measures are welcome, the timetable is too slow. The existence of the Antarctic ozone hole was first revealed five years ago and there is now concern over the possibility of an Arctic ozone hole. The ozone layer is progressively deteriorating.

Individual countries such as Germany and Sweden have already announced a phase-out date for CFCs of 1995, but in the UK there has been no such legislation and no effective action by government to ensure recovery or re-

cycling and to limit non-essential uses.

Furthermore, methyl chloroform is not banned by the protocol. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency, a phase-out of methylchloroform would be the single most important contribution to the near-term reduction of stratospheric chlorine levels. Other countries should follow the lead of the Swedish government, which will stop using this chemical by 1995.

We are also concerned that chemicals proposed as replacements for CFCs will have adverse effects. HCFCs (hydrochloro-fluorocarbons) are damaging to the ozone layer and should be brought into the protocol. Non-essential uses should be prohibited and a firm date should be set for phasing them out.

Some other potential substitutes, such as HFC (hydro-fluorocarbon) 134a, are powerful greenhouse gases several thousand times more damaging than carbon dioxide, with the potential for contributing significantly to global warming.

Finally, the Montreal Protocol will fail without proper technology transfer arrangements for Third World nations. Thus far, the developed nations have not developed an effective strategy for technology transfer and a more enlightened attitude is urgently needed. Adequate resources must be devoted by governments to preventing this major, and potentially catastrophic, threat to the health of future generations.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW HAINES,  
J. G. AYRES, DOUGLAS BLACK,  
RUSSELL LOCK, LESLEY REES,  
ROBIN RUSSELL-JONES,  
ROBIN STOTT,  
GORDON WOLSTENHOLME,  
Flat 2,  
62 Shepherd's Hill,  
Highgate, N6,  
June 21.

## Romania's democracy

From Dr Emil C. Toescu

Sir, What Mr O'Brien seems to suggest (June 22) is that once a government is elected into power it is free to quell any form of protest against it. By extension, was not Ceausescu's regime entitled to call the police, the army and the dreaded Securitate to fight off "a real threat to its survival"? Then, "hostile, fascist elements" in Timisoara and Bucharest were fighting the December Revolution.

Analysis of what happened in Bucharest last week shows that the attack by the students on the police HQ was an attempt to free the people who had been arrested, in the middle of the previous night, for peacefully protesting in a central city square against the presence of so many former Communists in the government and asking for a new revolution.

What is even more revealing is that reports in the western media suggest that part of the student-induced violence was in fact the work of government agents provocateurs. Furthermore, the strong reactions of western democracies were mostly directed towards the unlawful way in which the Romanian government decided to react by calling in not the

police, of whose collaboration they were not sure any more, but a mob of minor vigilantes.

At the end of the day, I believe Mr O'Brien is fully entitled to receive a personal letter of thanks from President Iliescu and an invitation to Romania as an impartial observer to the establishment of a young and promising democracy.

Yours faithfully,  
EMIL C. TOESCU,  
6 Merton Place,  
Birkenhead, Merseyside,  
June 22.

From Mrs Marie-Lise Cantacuzene-Ruhemann  
Sir, Concor Cruise O'Brien more than once alludes to the "democratic" elections in Romania. Would he, one wonders, consider it equally democratic if, in our own elections, the Opposition leader's wife were to be threatened with iron bars, the odd MP bumped off, political leaders prevented from speaking freely, and much other threatening behaviour?

Perhaps I have misconstrued the interpretation of democracy.

Yours truly,  
MARIE-LISE CANTACUZENE-  
RUHEMANN,  
65 Blenheim Terrace, NW8.

## Lone sailors

From Professor Emeritus A. Rupert Hall, FBA

Sir, Joshua Slocum's *Sailing Alone around the World* is a classic of the sea. *De mortuis* &c., but perhaps an elegant may receive a mild correction. Your obituary (June 20) of Adrian Hayter suggests that he was "probably the first sailor to have circumnavigated the globe alone".

This honour is usually ascribed to Captain Slocum, who took *Spray* out of Gloucester, Maine, in 1895 and returned to Newport,

Rhode Island in 1898. He went through the Strait of Magellan (where intincts on the deck discussed nocturnal visitors), met Mrs Stevenson on Samoa, cruised round Tasmania to Queensland, visited Natal, the Boers and the Cape, and touched at St Helena.

Navigation was affected with the aid of an alarm-clock, boiled in water to correct its time. But Slocum certainly knew what he was doing.

Yours truly,  
RUPERT HALL,  
14 Bull Lane,  
Tackley, Oxford.  
June 20.

## Airline competition

From Mr A. J. Lucking

Sir, You report (June 19) that air fares may fall after 1992, when both the Governments involved have to veto a reduction, under the "double disapproval" regime. Equally, they will rise, if one Government and its airline so wish. In view of British Airways' lack of profit on its European operations, for example, this is what will happen.

Unfortunately, there is no realistic hope of effective competition from new entrant airlines, which have costs around 20 per cent lower, because many of the airports that passengers want to use are working to capacity already. And the incumbents will ensure that this situation persists.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. LUCKING,  
20/17 Broad Court, WC2,  
June 19.

## Global dimensions

From Dr C. Walter Hodges

Sir, After so long and so many conjectures about the nature of the Globe Theatre, all of these based upon the interpretation of literary documents or on pictures of uncertain reliability, the sudden entry of new evidence based upon science rather than art is refreshingly welcome. In the one year since the Rose Theatre was excavated, the science of archaeology has both enlarged and corrected previously art-based assessments of what our early theatres were like.

Now, in the matter of the Globe, where only a minimal excavation has so far been possible, another physical science, the radar scan, has been called in to cover an important gap. Professor Gurr is rightly eager for the findings of this research to be published in full, and soon.

Meanwhile, those who like myself are also impatient for a resolution in the particular matter of the actual size of the Globe, are confronted with a vexing discrepancy between the art-based calculations of Professors Gurr and Orrell (June 20) and the

science-based findings (as at present released) of the radar scan. On the one hand is a diameter of 80 ft; on the other, of 100 ft. For such a building as the Globe, this difference of 20 ft is very great.

Some years ago I myself published a Globe reconstruction with a diameter of 92 ft, nicely between the two; so I would now be glad of confirmed scientific evidence to help me decide in which direction I ought to jump, if I jump I must. I am hoping that Hanson plc, who may hold this evidence and whose goodwill is not to be doubted, will feel able to help us all.

Yours faithfully,  
C. WALTER HODGES,  
36 Southover High Street,  
Lewes, Sussex,  
June 21.

From Mr Harvey Sheldon  
Sir, Our "provisional estimate" of 80 ft across for the Globe Theatre diameter, commented on by Professor Orrell, was based on projections calculated from the

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

## Cutting armed forces down to size

From the Editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships*

Sir, Your Defence Correspondent's complimentary view (June 20) of the MoD team at the heart of the current "options" exercise needs to be challenged. Not because of the undoubted intellectual competence of the men involved, but because equally brilliant minds have a historical track record of being just about 100 per cent wrong when it comes to forecasting how our defence forces may next be needed.

Neither is it comforting that the principal official named this time was also involved in the 1981 John Nott review which, had there been time to implement it, would have made impossible the re-capture of the Falkland Islands in 1982.

As the Warsaw Pact threat to the central front of Europe evaporates (perhaps recedes is a better word), the Soviet Northern Fleet at Murmansk unhappily continues to increase its formidable capabilities with more modern nuclear submarines and larger aircraft carriers. On Europe's southern flank no one can be sanguine about the state of the North African littoral, and there are other global instabilities which should worry us as a maritime trading nation.

Whether for national or alliance purposes, it is self-evident that mobility, flexibility and ubiquity are now the prime requirements for our defence forces, and this has been made clear in the Parliamentary debate this week.

It is to be hoped that the "continental strategy" which has so distorted our balance of investment in defence equipment since the 1950s will not continue to cloud the judgement of even the most fervent internationalists in Whitehall. As a medium military power we need allies, but now is the time to recognise that our forces have been engaged somewhere in the world in most years since 1945, and that virtually all such operations have been fought under national control.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD SHARPE, Editor,  
*Jane's Fighting Ships*,  
Foundry House, Kingsley,  
Bordon, Hampshire,  
June 21.

## Ordination of women

From Mr John Gummer, MP for Suffolk Coastal (Conservative)

Sir, The Bishop of Connor exhibits a novel view of the nature of the Church. He suggests (report, June 25) that the "considerable number of clergy" who cannot accept the ordination of women in the Church of Ireland "don't have to invite these people into their parishes". Is the Catholic Church now to be seen as a mere association of local churches in partial communion with one another?

Those priests who uphold the historic faith are invited to quieten their consciences by a withdrawal into congregationalism. The Church of Ireland, once based its claims upon Irish people on its upholding of the true Catholic faith without the additions of Rome, it has now added to what "has always and everywhere and by everyone been believed", and thus pushed those who continue to defend the historic faith out of full communion.

The Church of Ireland now bases its authority not upon the universal teaching of the Catholic Church but on a two-thirds majority of its local synod. Bishop Poyntz's predecessors back to St Patrick could never have accepted that. Sadly, therefore, the choice in Ireland now lies clearly between eclectic congregationalism and Rome.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN GUMMER (Member,  
General Synod, Church of  
England),  
House of Commons,  
June 25.

From Mr John Dickie

Sir, Your front-page headline this morning: "Women ordained in UK for first time". So The Thunderer has ordained to be utterly null and void the holy orders of women ministers of the (established) Church of Scotland.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN DICKIE,  
140 Tension Road,  
Cambridge,  
June 25.

short segment of outer gallery wall that was found. I now understand from English Heritage that the diameter of the scheduled area is 155 ft, and this should allow Professor Orrell's fears even if, as he suggests, the Globe's diameter proves to be 100 ft.

In answer to Professor Gurr Hanson plc have already stated that the radar scan which they commissioned was not conclusive, a view with which we agree. There are obviously some uncertainties as to whether the theatre survives under the basement of Anchor Terrace.

It would therefore be reasonable to undertake a non-destructive evaluation beneath the floors of the standing building. Such work might resolve the uncertainties about the theatre's structure without endangering it or the listed terrace above.

Yours faithfully,  
HARVEY SHELDON  
(Archaeology Officer,  
Department of Greater London  
Archaeology),  
The Museum of London,  
London Wall, EC2,  
June 20.

From Major-General Sir John Acland

Sir, Your leader of June 21 appears to support a further erosion, if not the destruction, of the regimental system. Of course this would produce some small economies, but it shows an extraordinary lack of understanding and vision to ignore the damaging consequences.

The performance of the Army — particularly, perhaps, the infantry — in such operations as Northern Ireland, the Falklands and the monitoring task force in Rhodesia has attracted almost universal admiration, not just in this country but in many other parts of the world. Such esoteric and widely differing operations have demanded a degree of self-control, determination and cohesion that could only have come about through regimental spirit and morale of the highest order.

Such spirit itself stems, in the view of most expert critics here and elsewhere, from the regimental pride which the British system engenders — which in itself is produced in part by tradition and in part by all ranks having served together, often over very many years, in the family atmosphere of the regiment.

By all means economise; but don't destroy the characteristic which, more than any other, has made the British Army the envy of other armies throughout the world.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. A. ACLAND,  
Fenton Court,  
Honiton, Devon.

From Mr C. R. Jones

Sir, As cuts in the defence forces are being considered, it is interesting to note that in February, 1939, there were 67 flag officers on the active list of the Royal Navy. In May, 1989, the number was 58. Disregarding admirals of the fleet, who remain on the active list for life, the figures become 63 and 49.

The decrease in 50 years is far from being proportional to the decrease in the size of the Royal Navy during that period. Perhaps a cut to restore balance is needed here.

Yours faithfully,  
C. R. JONES,  
24 Alhambra Road,  
Southsea, Hampshire.

## European judgment

From Mr Hamish Adamson

Sir, Why do British commentators on the judgment of the European Court in the Spanish fisheries case (report, June 20; letters, June 25) take such a defensive attitude to the development of remedies under Community law, as if our only interest was the inviolability of British legislation?

If another member-state introduced legislation to put British firms out of business, surely we would be only too glad to be able to claim that its effect should be suspended until its validity had been tested before the court in Luxembourg.

Yours faithfully,  
HAMISH ADAMSON (Director,  
Legal Practice Directorate  
(International)),  
The Law Society,  
50 Chancery Lane, WC2.

## Green Park eyesore

From Mr Stuart McKibbin

Sir, Strollers in Green Park recently may have been intrigued to notice the construction of what at first appears to be an enormous prisoner-of-war cage. Now a notice on what some of us mistook for a perimeter fence, and a massive canvas roof, identify this hideous erection as a "Media Centre for the Nato conference in London" on July 5 and 6.

It is wholly appropriate that the media circus should perform in a big top. But was it really essential to sacrifice the peace and beauty of the park in mid-summer for such a purpose?

Yours faithfully,  
STUART MCKIBBIN,  
Tuesday Cottage, Hammerwood,  
East Grinstead, Sussex.

## In others' hands

From Mr A. D. G. Llewellyn

Sir, All six of us in this ward receive constant attention from doctors and nurses and are variously festooned with a torturer's collection of drainage lines and bags and are anchored to a drip. One patient especially — well-endowed in this respect was left today by his visiting wife with the cheerful cry of "Look after yourself!"

Yours faithfully,  
A. D. G. LLEWELLYN,  
Lownan Ward,  
Devon and Exeter Hospital,  
Woburn, Exeter, Devon,  
June 19.

## Finger of suspicion

From Mr Gordon Malthouse

Sir, Mr Bernard Levin's most interesting and absorbing detailed study of the Piltdown Skull (June 21) calls to mind the observation of a character in "The Double", a short story by E. V. Lucas who died some 50 years ago. There must be few minor agonies more disturbing than the presence of a constant suspicion which no amount of investigation can ever confirm or dispel.

But Lucas was referring to bets on two long-odds horses which were romped home but which the friend to whom the money had been given said he'd forgotten to stake.

Yours truly,  
GORDON MALTHOUSE,  
32 Downlands Road,  
Purley, Surrey,  
June 23.





# COURT CIRCULAR

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 25: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh left Heathrow Airport, London, this morning in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight for the State Visit to Iceland, and the subsequent visit by Her Majesty to Canada. The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were received at the airport by The Earl of Arundel (Lord Chamberlain), Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Greater London (Lord Marshall), Lord Brannan, Mr. Tomasz Karolinski (Chargé d'Affaires for Iceland), His Excellency Mr. Donald Macdonald (High Commissioner for Canada), Mr. Michael King (Managing Director, Airports Division, CAA) and Mr. Michael Roberts (Operations Director, Heathrow Airport Limited). The following are in attendance: The Right Hon. William Waldegrave, MP (Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office), The Countess of Airrie, The Lady Susan Hussey, The Right Hon. Sir William Heseltine, Rear-Admiral Sir Paul Greening, Sir Robert Fellowes, Mr. Robin Janvin, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Commodore The Hon. Timothy de Elworthy, Wing Commander David Walker, RAF, Mr. Brian McGrath and The Hon. Dominic Asquith. The Queen was represented by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy at the Service of Thanksgiving for the Life of Mrs Michael Mann which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Admiral Sir David Hallifax.

The Duke and Duchess of York were represented by Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton.

The Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded The Hon. Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Prince Edward this evening visited Wimbledon School of Art, Merton Hall Road, London, SW19, to attend the Theatre Department's Preview of the Degree Show.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance. The Prince Edward was represented by the Very Reverend John Treadgold at the Service of Thanksgiving for the Life of Mrs Michael Mann which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, this afternoon.

The Princess Royal this morning attended the opening and dedication of St John's Chapel, The Oil Industry Chapel, and St Nicholas Kirk, Aberdeen to mark the 25 years of offshore operations in the North Sea and was received by the Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of the City of Aberdeen (Lord Provost Robert A. Robertson).

The Princess Royal today visited Greater Manchester and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater Manchester (Colonel John Timmins). Her Royal Highness as President of the British Knitwear & Clothing Export Council visited Manchester and the Greater Manchester Company Limited, Middleton, Rochdale. Afterwards Her Royal Highness as Patron of the Olympic Festival 1990 visited Manchester City Art Gallery and the Museum of Science and Industry and attended a reception given by the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Kent were represented by the Earl and Countess of St Andrews at the Service of Thanksgiving for the Life of Mrs Michael Mann which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle this afternoon.

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## OBITUARIES

# SEAN HUGHES

Sean Hughes, Labour MP for Knowsley South since 1983 and one of his party's defence spokesmen, died on June 24 aged 44. He had been ill with cancer for some time. He was born on May 8, 1946.

When Neil Kinnock appointed Martin O'Neill as his chief defence spokesman with a remit to rewrite Labour's vote-losing unilateral nuclear disarmament policy, Sean Hughes was a useful member of the defence team. A former history teacher with a nimble mind, he soon built himself a reputation in parliament as a man who could tear holes in a fuzzy expressed aspect of Conservative thinking, and government ministers learned to be exceptionally well briefed on these matters when he was in the House.

Hughes's origins were Irish Catholic and his upbringing was impeccably working class. His father was a ship fender-maker in Liverpool, where he grew up. A naturally bright boy, he won a scholarship to a local grammar school. He took a BA at Liverpool University and went on to Manchester to do his MA. After a brief period as a trainee personnel manager at Unilever, Port Sunlight, he taught history at Rufford comprehensive school, Kirby, for 13 years from 1970. For 10 years, 1973-83, he was head of the history department there.

He had joined the Labour party in Huyton, then Harold Wilson's constituency, in 1966, and after an unsuccessful tilt at Crosby in the general election of February 1974, he became chairman of Huyton's constituency Labour party in 1974. He was adopted as prospective candidate to succeed Harold Wilson in the seat, in 1981. After Harold Wilson retired from the Commons to become Lord Wilson of Rievaulx in 1983, boundary changes took place and in that year Hughes was elected to Knowsley South, which incorporated parts of Huyton and Widnes.

He eloquently described his new brief, which contained vast council estates into which families from Liverpool's slums were being moved, as "monotonous labyrinth, grimly regimented and dehumanizing". Its 25 per cent unemployment rate made him a forceful speaker on the subject in the House, where he could be listened to with more than merely routine interest on such a familiar subject as the closure of a factory in his constituency.

History as his professional subject was also his passion in the House, and he loved to illustrate political points with anecdotal historical allusions. This made him very useful to Martin O'Neill's team charged with standing Labour's troublesome - and electionarily disastrous - policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament on its head. His educated brand of sarcasm made him a thorn in the side of Tory defence spokesmen. He was a veritable terror, worrying away on such topics as gross waste in defence procurement or flexible response, able to quote figures and details in a manner the government had become unfamiliar with in its dealings with a previous generation of sloppily briefed Labour spokesmen. He also provided useful ammunition for the O'Neill team when he organised a referendum in his constituency party which found that 68 per cent of its members would favour giving up nuclear weapons only if other countries did likewise.

In general he and his colleagues gave Labour's defence policy a new intelligence which made the digestion of a remarkable volte-face more palatable internally and more credible externally.

Both in and out of the House Hughes was much liked. He was a keen supporter of Everton football club and also a soccer referee.

He leaves his widow, Patricia, and their daughter.



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## DR JOHN HAMILTON

Dr John Richard Hamilton, formerly medical director of Broadmoor Special Hospital, has died of cancer at the age of 46. He was born on October 14, 1943.

AS A child in Berkshire, John Hamilton had the experience of hearing the sirens of Broadmoor. His career was to lead him back to Broadmoor hospital as a consultant psychiatrist there in 1977, and he was medical director of the hospital from 1983-8.

He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, trained at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital and was a lecturer in the psychiatry department of the university.

In his early years he took a special interest in alcoholism and wrote his MD thesis on Britain's first pilot detoxification service, in Edinburgh, for habitual drunken offenders. As a young psychiatrist he became a founder member and then secretary of the Association of Psychiatrists in Training, a ginger group which aimed to ensure that the embryo Royal College of Psychiatrists paid due attention to education. Education and the royal college became two of his lifelong interests.

He became the first joint consultant for Broadmoor hospital and the Institute of Psychiatry, London, where he was appointed senior lecturer in 1980. For the royal college he became a member of its council, of its executive and finance committee and of its public policy committee. He was a member of the forensic specialist section executive committee, remaining as secretary to that committee until his death. He contributed to a number of royal college documents and working parties and was the principal author of a report on the special

patients with personality disorders could be treated effectively and his ward for younger psychopathic men was a model of the approach required in modern psychiatric hospitals. The ward was based on the principle of the therapeutic community which employs group psychotherapy techniques to enable the patient to come to terms with himself and the community.

Hamilton was always on the side of the underdog, whether he was a rejected psychopath, a homeless drunk, or even the defeated Argentine soldier. Away from the hospital and work he was a man who delighted in his home.

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## JUNE CHRISTY

June Christy, who established her reputation as a jazz singer when she joined Stan Kenton's Orchestra in 1945, died on June 21, aged 64, at Sherman Oaks, California. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, on November 20, 1925.

THE labels that publicists hang on popular singers sometimes have an aptness beyond immediate commercial needs. Not for nothing was Mel Tormé dubbed "The Velvet Fog". Similarly, "The Misty Miss Christy" conjures up the breathy, even husky sounds, using scarcely any vibrato, that distinguished the singer from most of her contemporaries. It was a style particularly suited to the 1950s, the so-called "cool" decade of jazz, when singers with aesthetic ambitions preferred to stand back from the lyrics sounding wry rather than emotional but indulging their own melodic and rhythmic inventiveness.

Born Shirley Luster, the future June Christy started singing with local bands in 1938, but had little success until she renamed herself Shirley Leslie and moved 150 miles to Chicago. There she joined a group led by Boyd Raeburn, destined to become one of the most adventurous band leaders of the 1940s, but at that time heading what jazz aficionados described contemptuously as a "Mickey Mouse" outfit.

Another singer, almost six years older, who grew up in Chicago, was Anita O'Day. She was working in Stan Kenton's band but planning to leave when she heard Shirley Luster with Raeburn at a Chicago restaurant, the Shogri-la. In her autobiography *High Times, Hard Times* O'Day tells of going to the girl's dressing room and explaining that she was looking for someone to take her place with Kenton. "You want to be rich and famous, right?" O'Day told her. "Come backstage at the Chicago Theatre between the morning shows". June Christy has given a slightly different account of what happened, and a third version was provided by Kenton. Nevertheless, she joined the band in March 1945, still unable to read music but blessed with a remarkable memory of melodies and harmonies.

Kenton thought up her new professional name, while the arranger Gene Roland was commissioned to write scores that developed her own style. Up to then Christy had modelled her approach on Anita O'Day's. Indeed her first hit record with the band, which sold over a million copies, was "Tampopo", originally designed for Anita O'Day. Thereafter June Christy began to establish her own identity. Other popular recordings made with Kenton included "Shoo-fly Pie", "I Told Ya I Loved Ya", "Willow Weep For Me" and "He Was A Good Man". A piece just entitled "June Christy" was one of a series of compositions which Kenton devised and named after members of his band.

Bob Cooper, a tenor saxophonist, joined Kenton at the same time as June Christy. They married in 1946, a couple of years before ill health, which had troubled her before, obliged her to leave the band. Soon afterwards she began performing and recording on her own, usually accompanied by groups led by her husband. She emerged briefly in 1972 to sing with

Kenton at the Newport jazz festival, recorded her last album (*Impromptu*) in 1977 and in 1985 was heard - at the Nice jazz festival among other events - with a band led by the trumpeter Shorty Rogers.



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One of her younger rivals of those years, Rosemary Clooney, once declared: "To me June Christy was the California look and the California kind of singer. She meant lovely spring dresses and the sun and the blonde, blonde hair."

## THE RIGHT REV GORDON SAVAGE

Naomi Bell writes

IT WOULD not be right to leave Bishop Savage's obituary (June 13) without some account of his last years in Hereford, where he re-emerged, valued and respected by church and community. He joined the congregation of St Peter's Church, Hereford, his courage and humility in worshiping, to begin with an ordinary member of a congregation, some of whom were

aware of his wilderness years, showed him to be a true follower of his Lord.

It was a great joy to him some five years ago, on the 25th anniversary of his consecration as a bishop, to be licensed to officiate in the diocese of Hereford, after which he preached and took services in a number of local churches. Many people, both in Southwell and in Hereford, testify to his concern for those in trouble.

## Today's royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, accompanied by Princess Margaret, will attend a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London at Guildhall at 12.45 to mark her 90th birthday.

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the British Lung Foundation, will attend the annual meeting at the National Heart and Lung Institute at 11.40.

Prince Edward will dine with the Canadian High Commissioner at 3 Grosvenor Square at 8.00.

The Princess Royal, as President of the National Agriculture Centre Rural Trust, will attend a Rural Housing Association committee meeting at Thorburn Estate, Eves, Suffolk, at 2.30; as President of the Norfolk Agricultural Association, will attend a tradesmen's reception at Barnham Broom Farm, Norwich, at 7.10; and will attend a judges' and stewards' dinner at the University of East Anglia at 7.55.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit RAF Digby at 10.30.

The Duke of Kent, as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will visit C & A Antennas in Rochester at 2.30; and will visit the Kent Association for the Blind at Dodington Place, Sittingbourne, at 4.10 as part of their 70th anniversary celebrations.

The Duchess of Kent will attend Wimbledon at 1.55.

Princess Alexandra will attend the Anglo-American Ball at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, at 8.10. Prince Michael of Kent, as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, will attend a luncheon at Farnham, Bournemouth, at 12.30; and, as Patron of the Society of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers, will open the Banksia Gallery, 48 Hopton Street, SE1, at 6.30.

The Earl of St Andrews celebrates his birthday today.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit RAF Digby at 10.30.

The Duke of Kent, as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will visit C & A Antennas in Rochester at 2.30; and will visit the Kent Association for the Blind at Dodington Place











ARTS

CLASSICAL MUSIC: LEEDS FESTIVAL

# Neglected greatness unmasked

Stephen Pettitt reviews the first British production of Carl Nielsen's *Masquerade*, and other Leeds Festival performances

By the time Michael Vyner died last year, he had already formulated his plans for this year's Leeds Festival. His appointment as its artistic director had been the source of great pleasure for him. It meant that he was able to bring to his home town that sense of artistic adventure which had marked his leadership of the London Sinfonietta, and his remarkable ability to bring down the barriers of elitism, perceived or real.

He would have been pleased at the success of Opera North's chosen new production for its festival season at the Grand Theatre, a season that also embraces Pierre Audi's controversial version of Verdi's *Jerusalem* and Martin Duncan's double bill of *L'Heure espagnole* and *Gianni Schicchi*.

Carl Nielsen's *Masquerade*, the opera he and his librettist Vilhelm Andersen created in 1906 from Holberg's play, had never before been seen in this country. Happily, the director, Helena Kaut-Horowitz, has made the piece sparkle just as it should, though she has also been careful to preserve the pointedness of its rejection of pomp, pretentiousness and piety. This fresh, inventive music is not as wholly innocent as it sounds.

*Masquerade* is staged as if it were playing in a dilapidated theatre, with dirty, ripped curtains (premonitions of withdrawal of funding?), and, in Act II, a couple of wooden crates upon which perch, inexplicably, two pigs and the illuminated model of a mansion. A notice above one exit tells us that this is the way to the wardrobe, very convenient for this

piece, while the masquerade itself takes place under an enormous but patently artificial chandelier. It is unfortunate that the whole of the final act has to be devoted to the party. Nielsen loses the sharp wit of the earlier parts, and the ear tires quickly of the easy times and the soundly of mass celebration, despite the touching, quieter moments towards the end, where John Hall's Master of the Masquerade, disguised as Death, grimly invites the guests to reveal their faces.

In fact, at times the main characters seem to lose their significance among the tumult, though their wonderful costumes imprint unforgettable images. Leander's hitherto stern father, Jeronimus, appears as an obese faun, complete with rubber posterior exposed to *la Michael Clark*, while Mr Leonard, the heroine Leonora's aged and fragile parent, assumes the guise of an absurd high baroque-style top.

These two are at the ball to prevent their offspring from re-encountering each other, unaware (as are the young people themselves) that in fact the coupling is the one they had themselves proposed. This simple story-line is convoluted as much as possible by disguise and by sub-plots involving dalliances between servants and the different sets of parents. Jeronimus's wife, Magdelone, is significantly dressed as Mr Leonard's female equivalent, complete with a handbag made, we would believe, from the entire skin of a sheep, horns and all.

The singing and the voices are good, the acting even better. Paul Nilon as Leander and Geoffrey Dolton as Henrik are a fine comic pair in the opening scene, making



Comic and radiant couple: Paul Nilon as Leander and Mary Hegarty as Leonora in Opera North's production of *Masquerade*

the most of the surely contrived but witty rhyming couplets of Simon Andrew Stirling's translation, while Jeronimus's servant, the sexually incontinent Arv, complete with punk hairstyle, is turned by Mark Curtis into an appealing simpleton.

Clive Bayley, as Jeronimus, handles his fall - or rise? - from pompous tyranny to pantomimic frivolity well, while Meriel Dickinson as his wife begins and ends the work delightfully absurdly: old and unattractive but behaving as though she were not. Paul Wade's Mr Leonard is exaggerated and quite touchingly aged, and sounds it, which makes

his assumption of the fop's apparel and demeanour at the same time all the funnier and more moving.

Mary Hegarty's Leonora appears late on the scene, but has an apposite radiance of voice; her duet with Leander in Act III is quite lovely. A touch of the surreal is brought to the work by a chorus dressed at the opening in bowlers and tails and by a chair that hangs in mid-air - scenes that look as if they are lifted from something by Magritte - and by the occasional, unexplained appearance from time to time of a mute Soldier Boy. He turns up at the ball in the unusual guise of a flower seller,

Christopher Gorney sings this small role confidently. Elgar Howard conducts an orchestra in spruce form.

As the English Northern Philharmonia, the same band, under the direction of Lothar Zagrosek, had been responsible for the festival's opening concert the previous evening in Leeds Town Hall. The programme included a well-rounded performance of Mahler's Fourth Symphony, with Joan Rodgers giving a concentrated reading of the beautiful solo soprano part.

But the focus of the evening was Robert Saxton's new Violin Concerto, commissioned by Vyner

and played with sureness and brilliance here by Tamsin Little. It is essentially a romantic piece, complete with the central slow movement, but it also eagerly explores the possible relationships between soloist and orchestra, combative, complementary, or cross-fertilising.

Rich and idiomatic in its orchestration, both lyrical and dramatic in flavour, and with obvious thematic signposts all the way, it is clearly a highly accomplished work, worthy of further investigation.

In Friday's classical column, Paul Griffiths reviews new music at the Almeida Festival

RADIO

## Nurturing nostalgia

RADIO turns men into gods and cabbages into kings. Its creatures are protean and partial, and once they have finished uttering, even the bits we know of them fade on the ether. They all have other appointments. They treat us to Delphic conundrums such as "Do you have to squeeze Lady Plymouth to release her scent?" and then they are gone. In case you were wondering, the answer is yes: Lady Plymouth, being a variety of pelargonium, requires regular fondling to perfume your arbour satisfactorily.

Gardeners' Question Time (Radio 4, Sunday) came from the London Museum, where an exhibition of horticultural history is currently to be seen. The chairman diligently acknowledged this fact in his preamble and that seemed to be that - until a crisply phrased question from the floor invited the panel to pronounce on whether such events were worthwhile. On reflection, the panellists thought they were. This was just as well, since the question was an undisguised plug for the exhibition.

Much of the programme's soporific quality stems from the perennial failure of the petitioners to be blighted by anything recognisable as a serious problem. Attending to the small print of nurture, they colonise nature as a lesser breed which, for all its foibles, may yet be coaxed into reasonable behaviour. And lest we forget that we are dealing here with an English decorative art, "Fred" is always on hand to recommend a little spot of colour.

But the programme displays its true colours in its cosy anthropomorphism. Having gambolled around Lady Plymouth, the green team were invited to comment on a strange plant - "approaching Fred", the chairman jocularized - a specimen which resembled "a hippie in a pot".

At once the compost of leaf-lore sprouted blooms of wit. A crewcut was proposed for the ragged individual. Straining for an even more compelling modernity, another expert recalled having once seen the same plant on sale in Holland sporting a sort of Beale wig. At last we got it: *Gardeners' Question Time* is nostalgic for the palmy days when, through open windows, the soothing Sunday weeder might hear an announcer asking listeners to turn down the volume of their wireless sets so as not to disturb their neighbours. Then came transistors.

The weekend offered two examples of visceral possession: Louis XIV's *Intérieur* (Radio 3, Saturday), in which Bill Paterson found himself trapped between the royal appetite and the enema nozzle; and *Haunted By More Cakes* (Radio 4, Sunday).

In the latter fantasy, by Steve Walker, a young man was exercised by the presence of a country-house tea party in his stomach. The chief glutton of the inner play, one Charlotte, was heartbreakingly slender and much given to skinny-dipping: the stomach's owner fell for her helplessly. His Uncle Ginger died at the wheel of his car and wound up as replacement pastry cook. One's gut reaction was that the fantasy had eaten its own tail, but Graham Crowden as the batty old uncle was superb. His mother knew Elgar: "firm but fair; a true Englishman".

MARTIN CROPPER

GALLERIES: PARIS

## Macabre visions



Satirical Belgian artist: James Ensor's self portrait (1884)

Van Gogh is not the only artist from the Low Countries whose idiosyncratic aesthetic continues to reverberate through the modern movement. The work of another artist, who looks intriguingly relevant now that painting is respectable, can be presently enjoyed in Paris.

The Belgian, James Ensor, has been honoured this spring by a revelatory retrospective at the Petit Palais. Apart from a few years' study in Brussels, Ensor rarely strayed from his native Ostend which, during the 1880s, was developing into a fashionable seaside resort.

While his alcoholic English father drank himself into an early grave, his mother sold exotic knick-knacks, shells and (significantly) masks in her small corner-shop. From this inauspicious, slightly bizarre background sprang the inventor of some of the most macabre imagery in European painting since Bosch.

A series of low-toned seascapes, still-lives and interiors forms a prelude to the nightmarish main movement of Ensor's career. In this, a cast of grinning, masked spectres jostle for space in crowded compositions. Sometimes these malignant presences seem to mock the spectator; in others they engage in private, disturbingly violent dramas.

Painted in a proto-Fauvist manner in intense primary colours, these tableaux are unsurpassed for their subjectivity and the way they draw the artist's subconscious;

Van Gogh's contemporaneous, anguished interpretations of the Midi look tame, almost conventional, by comparison.

Yet even these are exceeded in their acute morbidity by the "skeleton pictures" of the following decade. A pair of bonneted, skirted skeletons, urged on by a knife-wielding, masked audience, fight over a hanged doll. Ensor paints himself as a skeleton at work in his studio, walls obliterated by his own pictures.

This obsession with death was very much part of Baudelaire's legacy to the Brussels intellectual milieu with which Ensor was in contact. The French poet had been illustrated by Ensor's compatriot, Felicien Rops, but nowhere does the theme of death receive such precociously surrealistic treatment as in the hands of Ensor.

Masks and skeletons, however, are not the whole story. Elsewhere in the Petit Palais, Ensor's own graphic denunciation of the artistic and political establishment reveals him to have been as biting a satirist as Daumier, as subtle and fluent a draughtsman as Goya. And in his religious work, where he habitually identifies his own suffering and critical humiliation with the passion of Christ, he can be seen to be a bona fide member of the Symbolist movement. Unfortunately, the most famous and, in its day, scandalous picture in this vein, "Christ's Entry into Brussels", was too fragile to travel from the Getty Museum.

ANDREW GIBSON WILLIAMS

OPERA

## Puccini goes so well with the pâté

Richard Morrison watches the Royal Opera performing *La bohème* in the open air

One of the great rites of social-bonding in London NW3 is the annual visit to a Kenwood concert. Many a marriage of true minds has been formed in a sleeping bag on damp grass by that lakeside, with its dinky fake bridge and its lush Repton tree-escape, while the strains of Dvořák's "New World Symphony" jostle gently with the drone of passing 747s.

Many a potential business client has been wooed over the chianti and pâté while Tchaikovsky's 1812 overture (with cannon effects, of course) ricochets off Highgate hills and Hampstead dunes. Where would the delicate sensibilities of north-west London be without this weekly summer picnic by the middle-classes in their thousands?

A stroll round the grounds during the interval of Sunday's event confirmed that the picnics were of exceptional quality and ambition. But then, the music was out of the usual Kenwood range, too: the Royal Opera giving a concert performance of *La bohème*.

This was not a first. Last year,

the Royal Opera drew a vast crowd with its performances of *Cavalleria rusticana* and *I pagliacci* at Kenwood. That, however, was during a heatwave which would not have shamed the Hollywood Bowl or the Verona Arena. Sunday's concert (sponsored by AT & T) provided a much stiffer, British sort of test: a strong breeze, and lowering skies that threatened to extinguish the audience before Puccini extinguished Mimì.

In the event, opera triumphed. A crowd of nearly 9,000 lay on the ground or sat in deckchairs to the end, muffled in woollens but absorbed by the music. Amplification, of stadium-rock proportions, huffed every Bohemian giggle and tubercular cough across the lake. The wind wobbled the main microphone alarmingly at times, and prodded the tenor into singing Acts III and IV in a rather incongruous raincoat, but the sound-system held up powerfully and with a surprisingly clear

definition of orchestral detail. Meanwhile, large quantities of doughnuts and alcohol were traded to the picnic-less from vans lining the hillside. "It's an okay evening, but it's not Puccini," pronounced one forty young man to his girlfriend. I disagree.

Opera, and particularly the Royal Opera, must now go this way, at least for a few nights each year. The company probably wins more new friends in one chilly alfresco evening at Kenwood than in a whole season at Covent Garden. The great pity is that its "big screen" relays of live opera to the Covent Garden piazza have (perhaps temporarily) fallen foul of the Noise Abatement Act, which prohibits the broadcasting of music in the street after 9pm.

Snobbery simply dissipates in the open air, just as it does when "Nessus dorma" is plastered over the World Cup Grandstand opening credits. True, opera is reduced to its essentials: tunes, top notes, love, death. But Puccini, despite

what the young man thinks, would surely have settled for that.

Nor was Sunday's performance bereft of musical values. The young conductor Antonio Pappano kept the tempos fizzing and the musical style grand and melodramatic; the spring tone from the Royal Opera House orchestra was thin in places, but that could have been a casualty of the loudspeakers. Ilona Tokody's Mimì improved after a wobbly Act I. Judith Howarth's vibrant Musetta stole all hearts, even at 200 yards' distance, and Jonathan Summers, Barak Oshry and Anthony Michaels-Moore made a sonorous set of attic-dwellers.

The evening's discovery, however, was a young Italian tenor called Vincenzo La Scala, stepping in at very short notice for Jerry Hadley as Rodolfo. He is a raw talent as yet, the tone not even throughout the voice and the mannerisms sounding superimposed. But he is full of ardent singing, and his top notes shook the Kenwood rhododendrons in their beds. If he goes on to great things, he will not forget the remarkable circumstances of his British debut.

### CRITICS' CHOICE: CONCERTS AND RECITALS

**HISTORICAL BEETHOVEN:** The Ninth Symphony as it might have been heard at its premiere on May 7, 1824, is attempted in a period "re-creation" by the Hanover Band, noted for its early-style Beethoven. The programme, conducted by Roy Goodman, repeats that of 1824 by including the *Consecration of the House* overture and three excerpts from the *Missa solemnis*, with chorus and solo singers Lynda Russell, Carolyn Watkinson, Andrew Murgatroyd, Michael George, Owen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-628 8800), tomorrow, 7.45pm, £4.50-£14.

**TRADITIONAL BEETHOVEN:** Preceded by the Eighth Symphony, the Ninth is also heard at the Scottish National Orchestra Proms, performed here in the mainstream concert tradition. Norman del Mar conducts, joined by the SNO Chorus and soloists Teresa Cahill, Bernadette Greedy, Melvyn Davies and Philip Jolliffe. Kelvin Hall, Glasgow (041-227 5511), tomorrow, 7.30pm, £2-£12.

**CANADIANS AND CLASSICS:** This series features a selection of contemporary Canadian music in a classical framework. Peter Gellhorn conducts the Rosebery Orchestra in the premiere of *Landscape* (Michael Matthews), plus *Margins of Reality* (Diana McIntosh) and *Illuminations* (Brian Chenier). Margaret Bruce is the soloist in Bach's E major Harpsichord Concerto and Mozart's A major Piano Concerto K 414. St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (071-222 1061), Thurs, 7.30pm, £5-£10.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN CHOIRS:** The Bach Choir of London and their counterparts from Windsor Park, Florida, join with the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra in Leonard Bernstein's *Chichester Psalms* and Vaughan Williams's *Sea Symphony*. Sir David Willcocks shares the conducting with Murray Somerville, Joan Rodgers and Benjamin Luxon are the soprano and baritone soloists. Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (071-589 8212/071-589 9465), Thurs, 7.30pm, £2-£20.

**SIX BRANDENBURGS:** Those who like their Brandenburg Concertos as a collected package can hear all six in succession from The Consort of London, a group of leading members from larger London orchestras, including Virginia Black (harpsichord) and Peter Adams (recorder). Robert Haydon Clark conducts. QEH (as above), Fri, 7.15pm, £4-£12.

**LEEDS RATTLE:** Simon Rattle and the City of Birmingham Symphony

Orchestra give the premiere of *My Way of Life*, a Leeds Festival commission by Toru Takemitsu, who blends Japanese origins and Western techniques with originality. The Passacaglia from Britten's *Peter Grimes* is followed by Mozart's C minor Mass with Sylvia McNair, Ann Murray, Anthony Rolfe Johnson, Francis Le Roux and the Opera North Chorus. Town Hall, Leeds (0532 488351), Sat, 7.30pm, £5-£12.

**LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL:** The annual Cathedral Festival concert opens with the first of two Mahler programmes by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic. Conductor Libor Pešek begins with two of his enigmatic *Unanswered Questions*, leading to the intensity of the Ninth Symphony, the last Mahler heard to complete Liverpool Cathedral, Liverpool (051 709 6271), Sat, 7.30pm, £4-£8. Also Mahler's choral Eighth Symphony: July 14, 7.30pm.

**HANDEL IN OXFORD:** Ten evenings of Handel and his contemporaries start with Trevor Pinnock directing The English Concert in period-style performances of Baroque concertos. Paul Goodwin is the soloist in Handel's G minor Concerto, following a Concerto grosso in the same key, with Vividli and Telamanni to follow. Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford (0865 864056), Sat, 7.30pm, £7, £12. Also Handel's *Alexander's Feast*: Mon.

**AUSTRALIAN YOUTH:** Youth orchestras galore on summer tours. First this month is from Canberra, with Richard McIntyre conducting four of their players in the solo string quartet in Elgar's *Introduction and Allegro*. Beethoven to begin (the *Egyptian* overture), Tchaikovsky to finish (Symphony No 5). Barbican Hall, Silk Street, London EC2 (071-638 8891), Sun, 4pm, £3 all seats.

**VESPERS BY CANDLELIGHT:** Nearly three weeks of "Chichester Festivities" start with Monteverdi's *Vespers* and Vividli's *Gloria* by Cathedral Choir and locally based St Richard Singers, plus six soloists: Elizabeth Friday and Bronwen Mills, sopranos; Peter Hall and Geoffrey Simmonds, tenors; Michael Pearce and Stephen Foster, basses. Instrumental support from The Consort of Twelve. Chichester Cathedral, Chichester, West Sussex (0243 780192), Sun, 8.30pm, £8, £10.

NOEL GOODWIN

**BARBER'S BIRTHDAY:** The American composer Samuel Barber's 80th

birthday is celebrated in a song recital given by Roberta Alexander, his compatriot. She was Glyndebourne's Jennifer in the celebrated production, and now chooses Barber's *Hermit Songs*, with her vignettes of "St Patrick's Purgatory" and "The Monk and His Cat". The programme includes Dvořák, Debussy and Beethoven. Wigmore Hall, London W1 (071-635 2141), Wed, 7.30pm, £5-£10.

**GREGYNOG FESTIVAL:** Anthony Rolfe Johnson's country-house festival, in a mock-Tudor arts and crafts mansion in mid-Wales, this year features Bryn Terfel, the young baritone in a recital of Brahms, Schubert, Schumann's *Leiderlied* Op 39 and Weber's *Der Freischütz*. Gregynog Hall, Newtown, Powys (0896 625007), Wed, 7.30pm, £7-£0.

**SCHÜTZ AND SAGBUTTS:** His Majesties Segoutta and Cornetts join the Choir of Trinity College Cambridge for a performance of Schütz's *Psalm David* and Praetorius's *Magnificat*, both conducted by Richard Marlow. Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge (081-540 6321, ext 30), Wed, 7.30pm, £3.50 (anticheapel) and £5 (unreserved).

**FRANCE IN LEEDS:** Kathryn Stott begins her series of four evenings of French piano music in the City Art Gallery with a recital of Debussy (*Suite Bergamasque*), Fauré, Ravel and Dukas. Series continues July 4, 11, 18. Leeds City Art Gallery (0532 462453), Wed, 7.15pm, £3.50 and £4.50.

**BORODIN PLAY BRITTEN:** Those who missed them at Snape can now hear them in London: the Borodin Quartet make a welcome visit to the South Bank in a programme of Britten (*Three Divertimenti*) and Schubert (*Quartet in A minor D844*). QEH (as above), Sun, 3pm, £5-£16.50.

**TRIBUTE TO BECKETT:** Yvonne Michasoff, the American pianist is joined by Irene Worth in an evening of music and words for Samuel Beckett. Morton Feldman's score for the radio play, *Words and Music*, is followed by Marcel Mihalovici's version of Krapp's *Last Tape*, "La Dernière Bande". Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (071-559 4404), Sun, 7.30pm, £5-£0.

**COFFEE AND QUARTETS:** The New Budapest Quartet enters the Wigmore Hall's Bohemian Festival with a morning concert of Haydn's String Quartet Op 64 No 5 and Beethoven's "Harp" Quartet. Wigmore Hall (as above), Sun, 11.30am, £4.

HILARY FINCH

by Pierre Corneille

## THE ILLUSION

translated by Ranjit Bolt

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**Obscure: Nick Kemp (Norman) and Nicholas Courtney (Alec)**

It is, I think, Albert who is played by Kenneth McLellan and lives on the edge of a cliff which is slowly and symbolically crumbling into the sea. Now he seems to be a retired civil servant, now an MP who professes to believe in Labour yet habitually changes affiliation. Now he is free, now in prison, and now prime minister, promising to restore Brit-

But who knows, especially when the author further complicates the issue by suggesting that the characters may be dead, or dreamed, or real in a futuristic sort of way? More to the point, what does her observation achieve beyond demonstrating that she has a rather remarkable imagination? This is the kind of surreal parable foreshadowing we have written if he had decided to collaborate with Nye Bevan while they were both deeply unconscious. Unusual; but not terribly informative about British politics now.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

1



TELEVISION & RADIO

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY  
TELEVISION CHOICE PETER WAYMARK/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAVALL

BBC 1

- 6.00 *Cartoon*
- 6.30 *BBC Breakfast News* 8.55 *Regional news and weather*
- 9.00 *News and Weather*. Followed by *Lovest Road*. Alan Beswick continues his exploration of everyday life among the residents of the Preston street (8.30-9.00). *Basic* padding advice from Derek Pritchard and Jeff Chait from *Outward Bound* at Ashburton, Devon
- 10.00 *News and Weather* followed by *The Rapscallions* (9.10-9.25) Playdays presented by Dave Benson Photos
- 10.50 *Crick: Second Test*. Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the opening session of the fifth and final day of the match between England and New Zealand. Includes news and weather at 10.55 and 12.00, 12.55
- 1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Heywood. Weather
- 1.30 *Wimbledon 90*. The start of the ladies' tournament. *Steffi Graf* is going for her third consecutive ladies' singles championship but there are plenty of stars rising to challenge her. Among them are the teenager *Monica Seles*, who won the Grand Slam two weeks ago, and the 14-year-old American *Jennifer Capriati*. After her performance in Eastbourne last week it is probably not a good idea to write off *Monica Seles*, now at the veteran stage but keen to try for a record nine singles titles.



Steffi Graf: champion under threat (1.30pm)

- 3.45 *World Cup Grandstand*. The affable Desmond Lynam introduces live coverage of the second stage game at the Stade de France in France between Spain and Yugoslavia.
- 6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Peter Seaton and Anna Ford. Weather
- 6.30 *Regional News Magazines*. Northern Ireland: Sportsweek 6.35 *Inside Ulster*

- 7.00 *EastEnders*. More high drama from Albert Square. (Contest)
- 7.50 *World Cup Grandstand*. Live from the Stade de France in France, England's crucial game with Belgium for the dubious pleasure of playing the tournament's surprise package - Cameroon - for a place in the knockout. The Belgians have looked sharp in their opening matches and England, who are without the injured Bryan Robson, will have to show much better form than they have displayed so far. But surely Seaton, Wedder and Beardsley cannot go on being so anonymous? Plus action from this afternoon's second phase match Spain and Yugoslavia in Verona.
- 10.00 *News with Martin Lewis*. Regional news and weather
- 10.50 *Cricket: Second Test*. Desmond Lynam introduces live coverage of the second stage game at the Stade de France in France between Spain and Yugoslavia.
- 11.00 *Today at Wimbledon*. Highlights of today's play 12.00 *Weather*

ITV LONDON

- 6.00 *TV-am* begins with *News and Good Morning Britain* presented by Mike Even and, from 7.00, by Mike Morris and Lorraine Kelly. Includes an item on the 1990 World Cup and the headlines at 8.30, 7.00-8.30, 8.30-9.30 and 9.30. After Nine news details of a competition to win a dream wedding dress
- 9.25 *Chain Letters*. Allen Stewart hosts another round of the word association quiz game 9.55 *Thames News* and weather
- 10.00 *Out of This World*. Critic American comedy. *Evie*, who has captured special powers due to her being an alien, is asked out on a date by Chris. Starring Maureen Flanagan and Doreen Peacock
- 10.30 *This Morning*. Magazine series presented by Richard Madeley and Judy Finnigan. Today's edition includes items on family finance, fashion and dealing with household pests. With national and international news at 10.55 and regional news at 11.55 followed by national weather forecasts
- 12.05 *Rod, Jane and Freddy*. Children's entertainment (12.25 *Home and Away*). Australian soap about the Fletcher family and their five foster children 12.55 *Thames News* and weather
- 1.00 *News at One* with John Suchet. Followed by *Weather*
- 1.20 *Coronation Street*. A repeat of last night's episode

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 *The Art of Landscape*. Soothing music and scenic images
- 6.20 *Business Daily*
- 6.30 *The Channel Four Daily* 9.25 *Schools*
- 12.00 *The Parliament Programme* 12.50 *Business Daily* 1.00 *News at One*
- 2.00 *In the Club? - Birth Control This Century*. Last in the series tracing the history of contraception (9)
- 2.00 *Black Forest Clinic*. Four sages of a Bavarian health clinic (9)
- 3.40 *The Oprah Winfrey Show* looks at some of America's funniest home movies
- 4.30 *Fifteen-to-One*. General knowledge quiz
- 5.00 *The Lone Ranger* (b/w). Vintage Western adventures
- 5.30 *Noah's Ark*. The Spanish ecological series looks at the bizarre outcrops of the planet's rock faces and what Christians and Muslims, rich and poor, urban and rural, healthy and disabled. The first two programmes reintroduce the children and are followed by three devoted to individual studies. The final episode with Michael St. John and the young rock 'n' rollers. The series tactfully stops before the "King" becomes older and grayer
- 6.30 *The Genius of Jim Henson: The Storyteller*. A tribute to the late Jim Henson, who created the Muppets (9)
- 7.00 *Channel 4 News* with Jon Snow and Zorab Badawi
- 7.50 *Comment* followed by *Weather* 8.00 *Citizen 2000*
- 9.00 *The first of six programmes* updating an ambitious television project which follows 20 British children from birth to 18 years old. The 18th birthday in 2000. The full value of the exercise will only emerge much later when more data has been collected but it is already revealing the differences between children of different backgrounds. The 20 were chosen to cover as wide a spectrum as possible, from the most disadvantaged and Muslim, rich and poor, urban and rural, healthy and disabled. The first two programmes reintroduce the children and are followed by three devoted to individual studies. The final episode with Michael St. John and the young rock 'n' rollers. The series tactfully stops before the "King" becomes older and grayer

1.50 A Country Practice

- Drama set in a community health clinic in the Australian outback
- 2.20 *Take the High Road*. Scottish soap set in the Highland village of Glendoch 2.50 *Families*. Anglo-Australian soap that divides its time equally between the Antipodes and the British Isles 3.15 *News headlines*
- 3.20 *Thames News* and weather
- 3.25 *Film: Davy Crockett and the River Pirates* (1956) starring Fess Parker, Yvonne De Carlo, Jeff York and Kenneth Tobey. Enjoyable Disney version of the adventures of the famous Indian scout. In this tale he wins a boat race down the Mississippi and then persuades the man he beats to help him capture a gang of river pirates. Directed by Norman Foster
- 5.10 *Blockbusters*. General knowledge quiz game for teenagers, presented by David Holmes
- 5.40 *News at Six* 5.55 *Weather*
- 6.00 *Home and Away* (9)
- 6.40 *Emmerdale*. An everyday story of Yorkshire country folk. (Oracle)
- 7.10 *The Bill*. Wiltshire. Detective Tosh Linx takes centre stage in the superb police drama. After questioning a suspect during a murder enquiry, he lets the man go but soon afterwards there is another murder. Was Tosh right to release his suspect? (Oracle)
- 7.40 *World Cup '90*. It is time for football haters to join the switchboards as ITV duplicates the BBC by offering five

- coverage of England's crucial game in the Heysel stadium, Bologna, against Belgium.
- 10.00 *News at Ten* with Sandy Gall and Julia Somerville. Weather 10.30 *Thames News* and weather
- 10.35 *Film: Who Dares Wins* (1982) starring Lewis Collins, Richard Widmark and Edward Woodward. Crude SAS drama about the efforts to secure the release of the American secretary of state, kidnapped by an anti-nuclear group. Directed by Ian Sharp
- 12.45 *am Video View*. *Manella Frost* with reviews of the best videos to rent and buy
- 1.15 *Film: Somebody Killed Her Husband* (1978) starring Farrah Fawcett-Majors and Jeff Bridges. Topical comedy-mystery-thriller in which a woman and her lover have to find her husband's killer before they are arrested for the murder. Directed by Lamont Johnson
- 3.00 *The Town Where No-one Got Off*. Jeff Goldblum stars as Sam Cogswell, who is stuck on a boring train journey and accepts a strange challenge to get off at what seems to be a ghost town (9)
- 3.30 *Quiz Night*. Pub and club quiz competition hosted by Ross King. Followed by *News headlines*
- 4.00 *Entertainment UK*. Weekly guide to what's on and where to go
- 5.00 *ITN Morning News* with Anne Laurence. Ends at 6.00

BBC 2

- 7.10 *Open University: All change for System X*. Ends at 7.35
- 8.00 *News* 8.15 *Westminster*
- 9.00 *Wimbledon 90*. A chance to review the yesterday's first day's play featuring the top men seeds in their opening matches
- 10.00 *Thinkabout*. Science for children (9)
- 10.15 *Crick: Second Test*. Highlights of yesterday's fourth day's play at Lord's
- 10.50 *Daytime on Two*: the final days of a motor car 11.00 *Seabirds* 11.15 *English: Twelfth Night* and *Macbeth* 11.45 *Christian faith* 12.05 *Children's* relationships with adults 12.25 *Episode two of the drama Buddy*, starring Roger Daltrey 12.55 *Reading and writing skills* 1.20 *Charlie Chalk* 1.40 *A Cambridgeshire school's project*
- 2.00 *News and Weather* followed by *You and Me* (9) 2.15 *Sign*. *Scars* a fitting images adapted for the hearing impaired (9)
- 2.40 *Wimbledon and Cricket*. Live coverage of the opening day of the ladies' singles tournament; and action from the fifth and final day of the second Test
- 3.00 *News and weather* followed by *Westminster Live*. Includes Prime Minister's Question Time 3.50 *News*, regional news and weather
- 4.00 *Wimbledon and Cricket*. Further coverage from Wimbledon and Lord's
- 8.00 *Open Space: A Double Life*. The campaigning and research group *Open Space* presents the disturbing results of a survey on the large number of number of working people in Britain, some 13 million, who will at some time combine a job with having to care for an old or handicapped relative. The position for such carers is becoming increasingly difficult, with employers showing little sign of understanding the pressures they are

- under. Two thousand men and women were interviewed for the survey about their caring responsibilities, and some of their lives are featured in the programme. One is Elizabeth, who cares for her mother, mother-in-law, husband, uncle and son. Her working day begins at 8.30am and does not end until the final wash-up at 10.00pm. For people like her, there is no outside work. (Contest)
- 8.30 *Design Classics: The Fred Perry Shirt*
- 9.00 *Alfred Saylor's Stuff*. More clever alternative comedy from the acrobat who, by his own admission, dresses at the shop which caters for the rather more portly gentlemen - "Mr Fat Saylor" (9)
- 9.30 *Present Imperfect: No Place Like Home*
- 10.00 *Report on the London homeless* is given symbolic weight by concentrating on a church crypt in the City of London, where fortunes have been made during the years of the free market. The point is underlined with a quotation from Mrs Thatcher, who says that people who have no home to go to are missing the greatest thing in life. All the participants in the programme would agree, probably not in the way she intended. The hero of the piece is the worker who is forced to live rough when their rent was halved. Barbara's life collapsed in a mental breakdown. The vicar of St Botolph's takes his begging bowl round the City, trying to wheedle money out of businessmen over lunch in his club. Harvest Festival presents a temporary respite, but as a food mountain will soon be consumed. Maxwell wonders why life in Britain is so hopeless for so many people. (Contest)
- 10.30 *Newsnight* with Donald MacCormick
- 11.15 *Crick: Second Test*. Highlights of the last day's play
- 12.00 *Open University: Care in the Community*. Ends at 12.30am



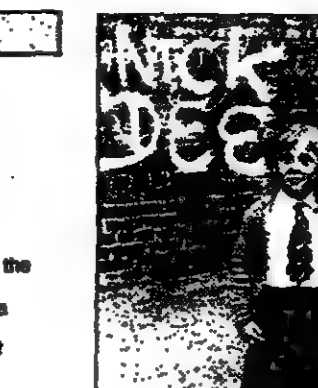
Free and shirt, worn by a skinned (8.30pm)

- Remembering Jack Kramer's remark that "I don't pay for shirts", Wegner's unexpected success of his product by giving three of them to every player. The unexpected part of the story is how in the 1960s the shirt was taken up as smart gear by the mods and the skinheads. Wimbledon, presumably, was not immune. The shirt makes an another entertaining subject for a consistently watchable series.

- Contrary to the claim of the film, I think that Perry will be better remembered as a tennis player than a shirt salesman, even if the last of his Wimbledon triumphs was in 1936. (Contest)
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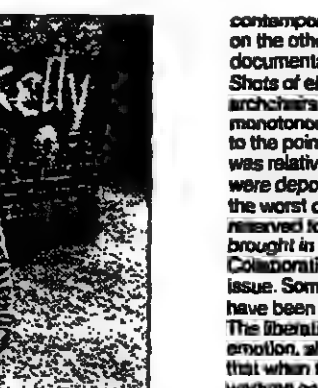
CHANNEL 4

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Young thoughts: Joanne, one of 20 (8.00pm)

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- 6.30 *Check Out*. Consumer affairs series presented by John Taylor and Sarah Speller
- 9.00 *Worldwide Own British Soil*
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Young thoughts: Joanne, one of 20 (8.00pm)

- collected but it is already revealing the differences between children of different backgrounds. The 20 were chosen to cover as wide a spectrum as possible, from the most disadvantaged and Muslim, rich and poor, urban and rural, healthy and disabled. The first two programmes reintroduce the children and are followed by three devoted to individual studies. The final episode with Michael St. John and the young rock 'n' rollers. The series tactfully stops before the "King" becomes older and grayer
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- contemporary news film, Betty Isaac on the other staple of television documentary, the personal memory. Shots of elderly people talking from their own memories of a war which they usually to the point. The German regime was relatively benign. Some islanders were deported, never to return, but the worst of the German brutality was reserved for the slave workers brought in from Poland and the Ukraine. Collaboration remains a contentious issue. Some think the culprits should have been more harshly dealt with. The liberation is still recalled with emotion, although one woman says that when the Germans went so did the wartime caricatures.
- 10.00 *Sticky Moments* with Julian Clary. More outrageously embarrassing humour with bright costumes, sexual innuendo and, of course, the ever-vicious Julian Clary. Tonight's special guest is a newswriter Gordon Honeycombe
- 10.50 *Jazz on a Summer's Night*. Benny Carter Symphony in F. A profile of the celebrated saxophonist and arranger, narrated by Burt Lancaster who is currently on our television screens extolling the delights of canned food
- 11.50 *Set of Six*. Working his way through the Sorata sextuplets, humourist Rowland Rivron plays Terry "The Tornado" Scrote - a boxer. The director is the cartoonist Gerald Scarfield
- 12.20am *Cycling: The Scottish Pro*. Prologue. Tonight's final race in the new nine-race league comes from Edinburgh
- 1.20 *Film: Spring Symphony* (1983) starring Natasha Kiniski, Herbert Grunemeyer and Rolf Hoppe. Visually sumptuous biopic that traces the last 10 years of the life of the composer Robert Schumann. Directed by Peter Schamoni. In German with English subtitles. Ends at 3.10

RADIO 1

- FM Stereo and MW
- 6.00am *John Peel* 6.30 *Simon Jones* 7.00 *Simon Jones* 7.30 *Simon Jones* 8.00 *Simon Jones* 8.30 *Simon Jones* 9.00 *Simon Jones* 9.30 *Simon Jones* 10.00 *Simon Jones* 10.30 *Simon Jones* 11.00 *Simon Jones* 11.30 *Simon Jones* 12.00 *Simon Jones* 12.30 *Simon Jones* 1.00 *Simon Jones* 1.30 *Simon Jones* 2.00 *Simon Jones* 2.30 *Simon Jones* 3.00 *Simon Jones* 3.30 *Simon Jones* 4.00 *Simon Jones* 4.30 *Simon Jones* 5.00 *Simon Jones* 5.30 *Simon Jones* 6.00 *Simon Jones* 6.30 *Simon Jones* 7.00 *Simon Jones* 7.30 *Simon Jones* 8.00 *Simon Jones* 8.30 *Simon Jones* 9.00 *Simon Jones* 9.30 *Simon Jones* 10.00 *Simon Jones* 10.30 *Simon Jones* 11.00 *Simon Jones* 11.30 *Simon Jones* 12.00 *Simon Jones* 12.30 *Simon Jones* 1.00 *Simon Jones* 1.30 *Simon Jones* 2.00 *Simon Jones* 2.30 *Simon Jones* 3.00 *Simon Jones* 3.30 *Simon Jones* 4.00 *Simon Jones* 4.30 *Simon Jones* 5.00 *Simon Jones* 5.30 *Simon Jones* 6.00 *Simon Jones* 6.30 *Simon Jones* 7.00 *Simon Jones* 7.30 *Simon 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**I**t is never much fun having to admit you have made an expensive mistake, so the announcement of the sale of the Peterson consultancy business must have occasioned some heartache at Saatchi & Saatchi's corporate headquarters in Berkeley Square.

It is not a lot of fun negotiating with one hand wedged tightly in the small of your back, so perhaps Saatchi was not too sorry to see the last of Peterson. The business could not be sold to a third party because of guarantees given to the management. They for their part were due to see their contracts expire at the end of this year, leaving Saatchi the unenviable task of building the business up again from scratch.

This was clearly not worth the management time and effort, so a clean break and more management time to devote to the core communications business are two comforts Saatchi can take from the sale. Peterson, specialising in litigation support, is one of the six consultancy businesses the British agency vowed to rid itself of once the true picture of its mounting debts became clear.

## Saatchi shareholders' crumb of comfort

### COMMENT

The company was bought on the eve of the 1987 crash. The price, to that same management now paying a pittance to buy the same business back, eventually totalled \$116 million. The sale will bring in just \$2 million initially as well as further payments based on future revenues over the next ten years. The minimum Saatchi can get is \$20 million; it would be unwise to expect that minimum to be exceeded by much.

Although Peterson was profitable in the early days, as witness the \$74 million put up in profit-related payments, it had fallen on hard times and the latest interim figures show a pre-tax loss of \$6.5 million, after \$6 million spent on extricating it from unprofitable contracts. Clearly the management had little incentive to improve this performance.

Saatchi had initially planned to raise \$80-£100 million gross this calendar year from the sale of the consultancy side. The latest target, probably significantly, is

now the lower of the two figures, while borrowings, after a £270 million seasonal peak in the spring, are now about £230 million.

Hay fetched about £47 million gross. Next to go, and the only other business of any significant size, is Gartner Group, the computer consultancy. Of the other three tiddlers, MSL International looks unsaleable and is staying pro tem, while doubts remain over CPC Corporate Planners. Saatchi seems confident it will reach its gross target; a few more deals like Peterson, offering jam tomorrow, and not a lot of it then, will still call into doubt the City's unofficial forecast of debt down to £200 million by the September 30 financial year.

But if there is some consolation for Saatchi's long-

suffering shareholders, it is that the new management is clearly willing to take some hard short-term decisions to pare back the sprawling empire to the communications business which must form the basis for the long-term future.

### Ridley riddle

Nicholas Ridley will hardly have surprised fans or critics at yesterday's conference on innovation and short-termism by concluding that the government had no active part to play in the discussions. That is one item of clothing in Labour's new wardrobe the trade secretary has no desire to steal. Even in that context, it was more surprising that Mr Ridley had no exhortation to offer beyond the

usual call for better communications between the City and industry, which is no more than a financial equivalent of advocating greater mutual understanding between different factions in Northern Ireland.

Mr Ridley sees all notions of systematic distortion, worthy though they may seem, as efforts by self-interested parties to interfere with the free market. Save in questions of competition, on which his department is correctly taking a more active line, this is a non-runner in the Ridley rerecord.

The latest version of the short-termism issue is that British companies have to pay a higher percentage of their profits in dividends than their counterparts in West Germany and Japan in order to fend off the hostile takeover bids largely absent from those more successful economies. They therefore have less to invest in long-term research and

development. In practice, this is only a variant of a thesis going the round for many years.

The trade secretary might take a different view if he could bother to go beyond theoretical economics to take a practical view of the stock market. This would be of much greater direct concern to him in his congenial role of encouraging trade than in his despised function of succouring industry.

The much-vaunted short-term view, largely centred round takeover bids, does not stem from some perverse City mindset, but more likely from a mismatch between the securities market and the market for industrial assets. As a result, the cost of building a new factory or entering a new market is generally less than buying a quoted company that controls such a factory or market share.

The great distortion is, at heart, not a conflict between financial and industrial cultures but a structural shortage in the demand for shares. That is something the trade secretary ought to have something positive to say about.

BRITISH proposals for a hard European currency unit (ecu) as Europe's common currency will not achieve monetary union, Bundesbank president Karl Otto Pöhl claims.

The proposal was made last week by John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and endorsed by Margaret Thatcher and Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England. It envisaged the establishment of the ecu as a 13th European currency.

In an interview with *The Times*, Herr Pöhl said the proposals would not solve the problem of achieving monetary union for Europe. "A parallel currency has more disadvantages than advantages and would not solve the real problem. The real problem if you create a genuine ecu — not just a basket ecu — is that you get the same problems which you would have with a single European bank and currency; that is, questions like the bank's independence that would need to be decided. But I would like to add that we will discuss the British proposals in the relevant committees." In his proposal, outlined last week, the Mr Major proposed the establishment of a European Monetary Fund (EMF) to act as a currency board and supply member states with "hard ecus" in exchange for their national currency.

The EMF's responsibility would be to manage the hard ecu and ensure it stayed within its margins in the exchange-rate mechanism. In case of a realignment within the ERM, the hard ecu would not be devalued. The Chancellor said this proposal, unlike other previously floated ideas of parallel currencies, had the advantage of being evolutionary and anti-inflationary.

Herr Pöhl rejects this idea as impractical. "Once you create a central bank which does not have the instruments and the opportunity to conduct efficient monetary policy, national and central banks will still be in charge. It is the non-divisibility of responsibility for monetary policy which is the decisive argument." In monetary policy, the

## A hard ecu poses same problems says Pöhl



Karl Otto Pöhl: more disadvantages than advantages

principle of subsidiarity does not apply. I believe this represents a widespread mistake in the current debate. The responsibility for monetary policy cannot be divided.

"There is also a lack of clarity in the most recent proposals by the EC Commission. There, an impression is being created that the European central bank would formulate only the general principles, while it would be up to national central banks to implement them. This concept is unrealistic and will not work."

He also said the establishment of the hard ecu would ignore the rationale of EMU: to reduce the power of the Deutschmark. "A process of

competition of currencies would lead to one currency — and no prizes for guessing which one that is — which would dominate a system. That's the whole philosophy behind this argument. You can't solve the problem by creating an additional currency to the 12 we have already."

Herr Pöhl also stressed that a parallel currency, in hard and soft forms, had been rejected in the Delors Report, which set out the three stages towards monetary union. Herr Pöhl stressed the report had been signed by all EC central bank governors, including Mr Leigh-Pemberton.

Herr Pöhl's comments indicate that the Chancellor's proposals may not prove to

end the deadlock between Britain and the rest of Europe in the debate on European Monetary Union, as was hoped last week. The West German government and the Bundesbank favour a single European currency only on the condition that a European central bank would enjoy independence in the day-to-day conduct of its monetary policy.

Herr Pöhl said: "If we are to have a European monetary regime, then it has to be as good as, for example, the Bundesbank's. And a European central bank can only achieve price stability if it is independent in its monetary policies of the EC institutions and governments."

Mrs Thatcher again rejected last week the concept of a single European currency on the grounds of national sovereignty.

Herr Pöhl repeated comments made last week that in the event of a delay towards an agreement on monetary union, some nations could progress more rapidly than others. "It is conceivable that the treaty will be ratified by all members, but also that some who are unable or do not want to participate straight away, are invited to take part at a later stage. This is not new in Europe. The EMS, too, was founded in this manner."

"As far as monetary union is concerned, it is evident there are some countries which do not want that or cannot do that. The Delors Report also mentions this explicitly under paragraph 44."

He also said the "time is not yet ripe" for Britain to join the exchange-rate mechanism, but said the situation could change soon. "The success [of reducing inflation] is a result not of membership of the exchange rate mechanism, the success is a result of changes in policies. But Britain already conducts such a (anti-inflationary) policy. I am optimistic that the rate of inflation will be reduced to a degree, which will enable Britain to enter the system without creating tensions for the system itself."

Wolfgang Münchau  
Frankfurt

### TEMPUS

## Gestetner fights shy of debt

THE past couple of years have not been a good time to be an Australian in the City, which perhaps explains the horror of debt expressed by Basil Sellers, chairman of Gestetner.

Gestetner's progress has been held back since the Australians came aboard in 1987 by the difficulty of analysts in coming to grips with convertibles notes held by the Australian group AFP in Gestetner. If fully converted, they give AFP 48 per cent of the business.

Treat the notes as equity, and the gearing is 30 per cent; treat them as debt and it jumps to 130 per cent, which explains why Mr Sellers has barred himself from big purchases in the next 18 months.

The group will concentrate on the gains to be had from integrating the Nashua business acquired in April. This contributed less than £2 million to the trading level in the six months to end-April, against £6.6 million chipped in by Hanimec, the previous big acquisition.

Pre-tax profits from Gestetner were £21.5 million, against £16.2 million, after interest charges soared to £9.3 million. Nashua will continue to be dilutive until next year, while Hanimec has suffered from weakness in British and

Australian retail markets. Gestetner should manage £53 million pre-tax this year, which puts the shares on a prospective rating of just under nine. The signs are the City is giving the Australians the benefit of the doubt. The shares look a strong hold.

### Siebe

SIEBE'S £380 million acquisition of Foxboro, the American controls business, continues the strategy of buying up poorly performing businesses in the controls market; a strategy which has taken Siebe to £181 million pre-tax profits on £13.7 billion sales for the year to March.

The market is prepared to give Siebe the benefit of the doubt after the success of its last three American controls acquisitions, but this has not always been the case. The group had three rights issues in as many years to finance purchases.

Siebe is buying Foxboro for cash from bank borrowings, taking gearing to 100 per cent. The group is considering floating 25 per cent of its US subsidiary, which after the deal, accounts for 60 per cent of its business. Siebe trades on a p/e ratio of about 9 in Britain but could trade on a rating of 15 in

America. Such a move could raise \$300 million.

Siebe's shares fell 22p yesterday, largely because the City considered the price a full one and because some earnings dilution is expected. Barrie Stephens, Siebe's chief executive, says he can guarantee there will be no dilution this year and expects the deal to be earnings-enhancing.

Siebe had to fight strong competition and so may have had to pay at the top end of the price range. But even the analysts who have already shaved a couple of million pounds from their £195 million forecasts believe the acquisition is a good one. The shares at 508p may be a little dull, but on the first indication that Siebe is transforming Foxboro they should benefit.

### Whitecroft

THE idea behind being a diversified industrial holdings group is that at any stage in the economic cycle a sufficient portion of your businesses are doing well enough to make up for those that are doing badly.

The theory appears to be working at Whitecroft, though perhaps not as spectacularly as management and shareholders would like. Group pre-tax profits rose by just 8 per cent

to £16.5 million in the year to end-March. The dividend is increased in line with profits, with a final dividend of 10.4p making a total of 15p.

In three of its four divisions the group has a sound policy of building up a range of specialist products that are sold to specialist buyers. The strategy is working well in textiles (operating profits up 77 per cent) and lighting (up 24 per cent) and is partly working in building materials (down 42 per cent).

The purchase of replacement-window businesses and Finch Conservatories, however, may expose the group to the downturn in the home-improvement market.

The main worry, though, must be the group's property development and house-building division, which was again the biggest contributor to operating profits last year, with £6.9 million.

Despite the quiet confidence of Peter Gould, chief executive, how long can Whitecroft remain immune from the malaise which has hit other developers?

Profits could well be flat this year, putting the shares at 288p on a p/e of 8.8. Given its exposure to the property market, Whitecroft is one for the long term recovery portfolio.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Biggles to the rescue

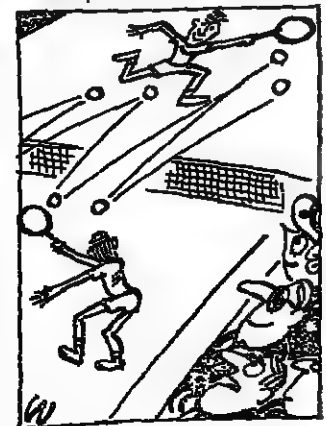
EXECUTIVES of Reedpack, the paper and packaging group which was sold for £1 billion last week to Svenska Cellulosa, were more than a little relieved to see the deal finally signed and sealed. For with the negotiations at a critical stage, disaster loomed when Bill Staple of NM Rothschild, the merchant bank which was advising Reedpack, found himself stranded at Heathrow, unable to fly to Sweden. Staple, aged 42, and due at an all-important meeting early the following morning, had forgotten to bring his passport. A frantic dash back to London ensued, but upon his return to the airport he found that all available flights were by then full. Realising that his job — not to mention the deal — could be on the line, he put in a frantic call to London Securities chairman David Pearl, a close friend, whom he knew possessed a pilot's licence. He in turn had a word with London Securities finance director Richard Prickett, whose father — Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Prickett — now runs an air charter service near Goodwood. "I found myself huddled in the cabin of a King Air at four in the morning," recalls Staple, who landed in Sundsvall, northern Sweden with just minutes to spare. Although he returned to Britain in a more traditional fashion, he was nevertheless rather coy about revealing the

details of the round-trip cost of his escapade — estimated by those in the know at about £5,000.

Fed up with constant interruptions from coughing patrons in the auditorium, the management at Sydney Opera House in Australia — where it is now mid-winter — have invested in 20,000 throat lozenges. During the next couple of months these will be handed out freely as members of the audience take their seats in a bid to achieve a coughless performance.

### Lancia lover

THE longest day of the year, on Thursday of last week, took on a whole new meaning for Tim Clement-Jones, the company secretary and legal adviser at Kingfisher, the Woolies-to-B&Q group. Described by colleagues as "extrovert but very lovable," Clement-Jones — a member of



"That reminds me — how are the EMU talks coming along?"

Paddy Ashdown's kitchen cabinet and in the running to become president of the Liberal Democrats — could have had little idea that he was about to be beset by a catalogue of disasters when, late the previous night, his car was impounded for being illegally parked in Covent Garden. The car in question had been lent to him by a garage where his troubled three-month-old company Lancia was, once again, undergoing repairs. "I had to get the tube to work in the morning, and it took an hour to get from Clapham to Waterloo, which is all of five stops," he says. He collected the car, which left him £96 poorer, and was then promptly stopped for speeding in the Marylebone Underpass, doing 56 mph. "The two policemen also told me that I had two defective tyres and booked me, even though it wasn't my car." A replacement loan car was provided that afternoon but then, driving home that night, he was stopped once again, this time for having a defective headlight. And he was breathalysed. The test, fortunately, proved negative. "To top it all I was supposed to be having lunch at Scotland Yard that day, but I just couldn't face it," wails Clement-Jones.

### Beginners' luck

UNMOVED by recent talk — in this column — that a dead rat had been found under its floorboards, City solicitor Hobson Audley ignored folklore about sinking ships and took to the high seas at the

weekend. With some success. The firm came fourth in the annual Air Canada Industry Sailing Challenge, held off the Isle of White, even though hardly any of the six-man crew knew how to sail. They beat arch rival the Law Society, as well as shipping experts Holman, Fenwick Willan, and crossed the finishing line in 22 hours. Their performance belied the fact that the captain for the trip, managing partner Gerald Hobson, had been dragged on board at the very last minute, after fellow partner David Walter was detained in a 28-hour meeting. "My feet are the only part of my anatomy not hurting", said Hobson, aged 45, who last sailed 20 years ago, and says the experience was like having buckets of cold water thrown over him at regular intervals.

### Quinnen's legacy

FORMER James Capel boss Peter Quinnen, yet to resurface after his sudden departure three months ago, will be amused to learn of the to-ing and fro-ing in his absence. Capel is apparently in a quandary over his plush office, which looks out over the dealing floor and has been empty for weeks. The men on the floor watched with interest when Mike Geering, director of research, recently moved in, complete with files and books, only to move out again within days, leaving the desk and settees to await another occupant.

Carol Leonard

1990 EARNINGS PER SHARE 12.3p

1989 EARNINGS PER SHARE 10p

## SOME HIGH RISE BLOCKS LOOK GOOD

YEAR END 31st MARCH 1990

Rental income	£48.64m	+37%
Net income before tax	£35.96m	+22%
Total dividend per share	9.0p	+20%

NET ASSETS EXCEED £750 MILLION

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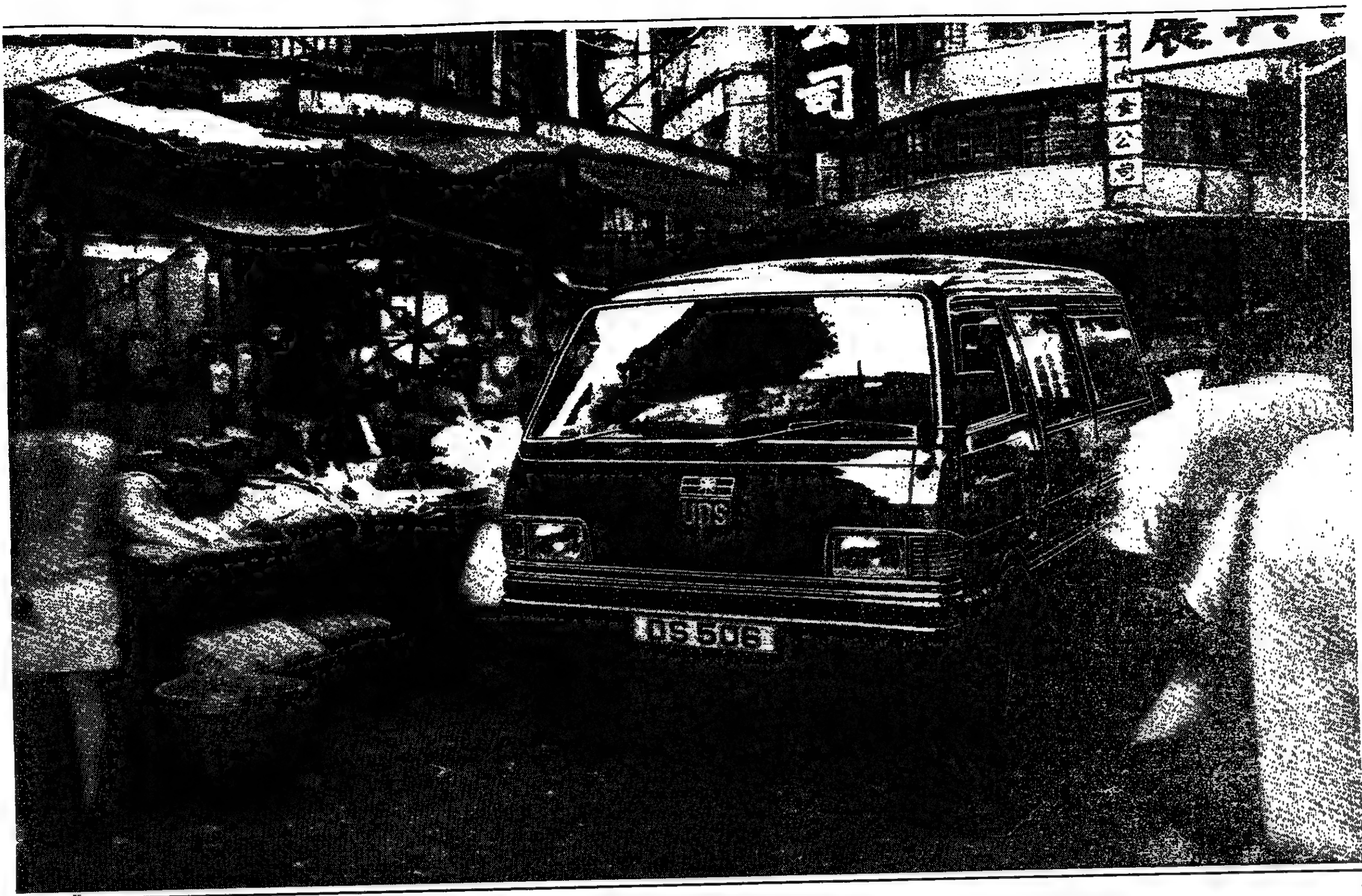
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FUTURES									
Open					High				
Low					Close				
Vol					Vol				
FT-SE 100									
Dec 90	3270.0	3418.0	3200.0	3400.0	Previous open interest	18770	Three Month ECU		
Dec 90	3420.0	3472.0	3400.0	3470.0	17910	17910	Dec 90	88.75	Previous open interest 6425
Dec 90	88.75	89.75	88.75	89.75	89.75	89.75	Dec 90	88.75	88.75
Dec 90	89.75	90.75	89.75	90.75	90.75	90.75	Dec 90	90.75	90.75
Dec 90	90.75	91.75	90.75	91.75	91.75	91.75	Dec 90	91.75	91.75
Dec 90	91.75	92.75	91.75	92.75	92.75	92.75	Dec 90	92.75	92.75
Dec 90	92.75	93.75	92.75	93.75	93.75	93.75	Dec 90	93.75	93.75
Dec 90	93.75	94.75	93.75	94.75	94.75	94.75	Dec 90	94.75	94.75
Dec 90	94.75	95.75	94.75	95.75	95.75	95.75	Dec 90	95.75	95.75
Dec 90	95.75	96.75	95.75	96.75	96.75	96.75	Dec 90	96.75	96.75
Dec 90	96.75	97.75	96.75	97.75	97.75	97.75	Dec 90	97.75	97.75
Dec 90	97.75	98.75	97.75	98.75	98.75	98.75	Dec 90	98.75	98.75
Dec 90	98.75	99.75	98.75	99.75	99.75	99.75	Dec 90	99.75	99.75
Dec 90	99.75	100.75	99.75	100.75	100.75	100.75	Dec 90	100.75	100.75
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Dec 90	102.75	103.75	102.75	103.75	103.75	103.75	Dec 90	103.75	103.75
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Dec 90	117.75	118.75	117.75	118.75	118.75	118.75	Dec 90	118.75	118.75
Dec 90	118.75	119.75	118.75	119.75	119.75	11			

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**LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES**  
 Open High Low Close Yld. 100-00

COMMODITIES

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Category	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-8
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20	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696
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[illegible][illegible]

291	281	280	279	278	277	276	275	274	273	272	271	270	269	268	267	266	265	264	263	262	261	260	259	258	257	256	255	254	253	252	251	250	249	248	247	246	245	244	243	242	241	240	239	238	237	236	235	234	233	232	231	230	229	228	227	226	225	224	223	222	221	220	219	218	217	216	215	214	213	212	211	210	209	208	207	206	205	204	203	202	201	200	199	198	197	196	195	194	193	192	191	190	189	188	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	180	179	178	177	176	175	174	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160	159	158	157	156	155	154	153	152	151	150	149	148	147	146	145	144	143	142	141	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
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# Portfolio

## PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Waste Water	Water	
2	Mowlem (John)	Building/Roads	
3	Nat West (an)	Bank/Discount	
4	Croft James	Building/Roads	
5	Debenhams Tesco	Property	
6	Wells Water	Industrials L-R	
7	Br Acropace (an)	Building/Roads	
8	Blue Circle (an)	Building/Roads	
9	Ultramar (an)	Oil/Gas	
10	Daglan	Property	
11	Taylor Woodrow (an)	Building/Roads	
12	Greenall Whit	Breweries	
13	Cable Ltd	Industrials A-K	
14	Johnson	Industrials A-K	
15	Cosden	Building/Roads	
16	THORNEMI (an)	Chemicals	
17	Park Foods	Food	
18	Kentwell	Chemicals/Plas	
19	Fick-RS	Paper/Print/Adv	
20	Perminion	Building/Roads	
21	AAIP Inv	Industrials A-K	
22	North West	Water	
23	NSM	Building/Roads	
24	Saba Water	Water	
25	Tesco (an)	Food	
26	Compas Gp	Leisure	
27	Tex Hides	Industrials S-Z	
28	Talman Water	Water	
29	Severn Trent	Water	
30	Church	Drainage/Stores	
31	Electrom	Electricals	
32	Bellway	Building/Roads	
33	Polypipe	Industrials L-R	
34	Young A	Breweries	
35	Son TV	Leisure	
36	STC (an)	Electricals	
37	Reed Int (an)	Newspapers/Pub	
38	Marks Spencer (an)	Drainage/Stores	
39	Chard Gp	Chemicals/Plas	
40	Bilton (P)	Property	
41	Kwik Save	Food	
42	Oxford Instruments	Electricals	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

The winner of the £2,000 Portfolio Platinum competition yesterday was Mrs Felicity Rickdick of Frome, Somerset.

## BRITISH FUNDS

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## UNDATED

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## INDEX-LINKED

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Confident start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 25. Dealings end July 6. Contango day July 9. Settlement day July 16.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (an) denotes Alpha Stocks.

(VOLUMES PAGE 24)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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# Portfolio

PLATINUM  
© Times Newspapers Limited  
DAILY DIVIDEND  
£2,000  
Claims required for +49 points  
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

## OVERSEAS TRADERS

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## INSURANCE

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## LEISURE

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

## PROPERTY

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## MINING

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## SHOES, LEATHER

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

## MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## TEXTILES

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## TOBACCO

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## TRANSPORT

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## WATER

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## OILS, GAS

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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# Commission's sterling effort

This week the Law Commission, which was created by the Law Commissions Act 1965 "for the purpose of promoting the reform of the law", celebrates its silver jubilee. But is it a silver jubilee or merely a silver-plated one? More importantly, what exactly is the commission and what does it do?

Its duty, according to the Act, is to keep under review all the law of England and Wales "with a view to its systematic development and reform, including in particular the codification of common law, the elimination of anomalies, the repeal of obsolete and unnecessary enactments, the reduction of the number of separate enactments and generally the simplification and modernisation of the law".

However, despite giving a jurisdiction of breathtaking width, the Act then provides, in substance, that the commission may work only on topics approved by the government. However, nobody can tell it what to recommend in its reports, and the Act states that these must be laid before parliament.

Although, rightly, it is for parliament to decide whether to give legislative effect to them, it is a weakness in the Act that it does not require ministers even to comment on the commission's

The Law Commission is celebrating its silver jubilee this month. But is its track record a

good one? Brian Davenport, QC, examines its successes and failures

LEGAL BRIEF

reports, for which the public has paid. The commission consists of five lawyers (university teachers, barristers and solicitors), assisted by a handful of government lawyers. The chairman has always been a judge of the High Court.

As might be expected from a body of lawyers, the commission's finest work probably has been in what is commonly described as "lawyers' law".

Non-lawyers might say that this is law so dull that only a lawyer could find it interesting. However, although it is not the stuff of which headlines are made, it is often the law that matters most to Mr and Mrs John Citizen.

The Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977, for example, which flowed from one commission report, is of fundamental importance to probably more than a hundred million contracts made every day.

The great majority of the commission's recommendations have been accepted by governments, albeit sometimes with modifications. It is unspectacular work, but there is nobody else with

the independence, the time or the expertise to do it. There have, of course, been mistakes but, on balance, Mr and Mrs Citizen have benefited greatly from the commission's labours.

However, not everything the commission has achieved has commanded universal acclaim. It has originated almost all matrimonial and family law reform in recent years. Are five lawyers really the best-qualified body to make recommendations on these essentially social subjects? Some might think not. The same might be said about some of the commission's reports on topics in this sphere that seem little short of attempts at social engineering.

Its failure so far to recommend significant reforms in the law of conveyancing may be seen as a major failure, but perhaps the years of dedicated work in this field have proved only that "there is no cure for this disease" or, as some might add, "at least while reforms are left in the hands of conveyancers".

Some of the commission's

statutory aims have proved impractical or undesirable. Two attempts to replace parts of the common law with statutory codes ran into the sand. In 1989, with the invaluable help of three distinguished academic lawyers, a draft criminal code was produced.

This demonstrated to many how advantageous a criminal code would be, but it showed all too clearly that the present parliamentary process is not suitable for important codifying legislation. It also has raised the question whether examination of the criminal trial process, filled as it is with sacred cows (or are they paper tigers?), might have been a more worthwhile use of resources.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution the commission has made is not in law reform but in giving birth to the idea, revolutionary in its simplicity and outrageous in its naivety, that before proposing a change it is right to ask those affected what they want.

After researching any question before it, the commission issues a

consultation paper. Tradition has it that the technique of formal consultation, proposals put forward in a document with a green cover (a green paper), was devised by the commission in its early days, when Lord Scarman was chairman.

A commission consultation paper is designed to obtain as wide a range of opinions as possible. Factors for and against each possible course of action are discussed and, where relevant, the paper sets out how other countries have tackled the problem. Enough time is given for responses from bodies that meet only infrequently. These responses are disinterestedly considered before a conclusion is reached.

It is now almost routine that a government department will issue a green paper before announcing an intended change in the law. Most such papers issued by Whitehall should, however, have Consolidated Paper printed upside down on the cover: their characteristics are the inverse of those described above.

A silver or a silver-plated jubilee? The answer must surely be sterling silver - not unalloyed, but of the highest acceptable quality.

● The author was a Law Commissioner from 1981 to 1988.



Social engineer? Mr Justice Peter Gibson, the commission chairman, leads a group whose recommendations may affect millions of people

## Law Report June 26 1990 Chancery Division

### Simple majority sufficient for Church of England canon on ordination

**Brown and Others v Runcle and Another**  
Before Mr Justice Hoffmann  
[Judgment June 20]

A canon made by the General Synod of the Church of England to amend section 9 of the Clergy (Ordination and Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1964 so as to give the Archbishop of Canterbury and York discretionary powers to permit the ordination of remarried divorcees with a spouse still living, could be passed by a simple majority of the general synod in accordance with the power laid down in its constitution and did not need a two thirds majority as required by section 3 of the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure 1974.

Mr Justice Hoffmann, sitting in the Chancery Division in granting an application by the defendants, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, to strike out a writ and statement of claim by the plaintiffs, Margaret Mary Brown, John Michael Coombs, Joshua Roy Porter and Trevor John Philip Stevenson, four members of the general synod, who had sought a declaration that the new canon was invalid and therefore could not be submitted for royal

assent. Leave to appeal was given.

Mr William Gage, QC and Mr Nigel Seed for the plaintiffs; Miss Sheila Cameron, QC and Mr Timothy Briden for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said the plaintiffs' action raised some of the most interesting points but there was one which posed a little difficulty and made it unnecessary to consider the others.

The general synod of the Church of England was a body established by the synodical Government Measure 1969 which had power to legislate for the service by measure and by canon. Measures were made under the Church of England (Assembly) Powers Act 1933 subject to the approval of Parliament.

The power to act by canon derived both from the common law and by statute. Canons required the royal assent and, by virtue of the Clergy Act 1933, they were not to be repugnant to the royal prerogative or the general common law.

The action concerned legislation dealing with the ordination of formerly married or divorced persons whose spouses were still

living. Section 9 of the Clergy (Ordination and Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1964 provided that such cases should be an absolute impediment to ordination.

In 1985, the general synod, in exercise of its function under the synodical Government Measure 1969, began consideration of a draft measure to replace section 9 by a provision making such an impediment discretionary.

As it emerged, on receiving the royal assent earlier this year, section 1 of the Clergy (Ordination) Measure substituted a new section 9(1) which provided that the impediment should apply unless a faculty had been granted by the Archbishop of the province in pursuance of a canon made under section 13, which provided: "It shall be lawful for the general synod to make provision by canon for empowering the Archbishop of a province, on an application made to him by the bishop of a diocese, to grant a faculty to the bishop for admitting to the priesthood a person who otherwise could not be so admitted by reason of subsection (1) of this section."

In parallel with the progress of the draft measure, the general synod also considered the draft

canon to be made under section 9(2).

The canon, permitting the Archbishop of a province to grant a faculty, was made before the measure itself received the royal assent and when submitted was passed by a simple majority of the general synod in accordance with the normal procedure laid down by article 5(1) of the constitution. For final approval of the canon, but article 5(2) made provision for exceptional cases in which the constitution itself, or a measure, required a special majority.

In the instant proceedings, four members of the general synod alleged that the draft canon did require a special majority and was therefore invalid because not approved as required by the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure 1974, and a declaration was sought to that effect.

No reliance had been placed on the canon in section 3 of the 1974 measure, it was, in his judgment, plain that it need not.

Accordingly, on that ground alone the action failed.

It was clear from the long title of the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure 1974 that the purpose of the

measure was to enlarge the powers of the general synod to legislate and not to restrict them.

Section 3, relied on by the plaintiffs, provided: "No canon making any such provision as is mentioned in section 1(1) of this measure shall be submitted for her majesty's licence and assent unless it has been finally approved by the general synod with a majority in each House thereof of not less than two thirds of those present and voting."

The side-note to that section read: "Majorities required for final approval of canons under section 1(1) and notes contained therein."

On the face of it, therefore, the purpose of the section appeared to be to provide for the manner in which the power to make canons conferred by section 1 was to be exercised.

In the present case, however, the canon was not made under section 1 of the 1974 measure; it was made under section 1(2) of the 1974 measure.

Indeed, section 1(1) of the 1974 measure made it clear that only a canon made under that measure would do. Further-

more, it was accepted that until the passage of the 1990 measure, the general synod could not have made a canon under section 1 of the 1974 measure altering the effect of section 9 of the Clergy (Ordination and Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1964, such a canon would have been an attempt to legislate in a manner repugnant to statute law and therefore prohibited.

What the plaintiffs therefore had contended was that section 3 of the Worship and Doctrine Measure 1974 was intended to do far more than simply regulate the way in which the powers conferred by that measure were to be exercised; it was also to regulate the exercise of any other power to make a canon which either then existed or might in future be created to fall within the general description under clause 1(1) of the 1974 measure.

For that purpose, the plaintiffs said that the canon dealing with the ordination of the clergy was a matter to which the rubric in *The Book of Common Prayer* related and therefore came within the scope of section 1(1)(b) of the 1974 measure.

Miss Cameron had taken issue on whether that canon would truly fall within section

1(1)(b) even if there had not been an insuperable legislative obstacle to it in the form of section 9 of the 1964 measure; if necessary, she would wish to adduce evidence on the point.

It was unnecessary for his Lordship to go into that question because, even on the assumption that after the repeal of section 9 of the 1964 measure, the canon could have been made under section 1 of the 1974 measure, the fact was that that had not been done.

The way in which Lord Bridge of Harwich had put it in his advice to the ecclesiastical committee was that the Worship and Doctrine Measure had nothing to do with the present measure. It merely restricted legislation by canon under the powers of that measure.

That, in a nutshell, was what his Lordship had been attempting to explain in his judgment. For those reasons, the plaintiffs' claim was clearly unsustainable and would therefore be struck out and the action dismissed.

Solicitors: Andrew McCooley & Co., Sittingbourne; Winckworth & Pemberton.

### Court can pronounce on constitutionality of foreign law

**Dubai Bank Ltd v Galadari and Others (No 5)**  
Before Mr Justice Morris  
[Judgment June 20]

Although the English courts would not entertain an action the sole object of which was to determine the constitutionality of foreign legislation, it could pronounce on the constitutionality of a foreign law where in the course of an action that was an issue raised which required resolution by the court. Further, any issue as to the constitutionality of a foreign law arising in English proceedings was ordinarily a matter to be decided by the English court having regard to expert evidence of that foreign law adduced before it. The issue was not to be concluded by certificates from officials or ministers of that foreign country.

Mr Justice Morris so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division of the court in the defendants' motion that it be tried as a preliminary issue in the action whether Dubai Bank Ltd (DBL) had or had not at the date of issue of the writ any legal status or capacity to commence and maintain the proceedings and whether the matters raised in paragraph 28 of the defence constituted a good defence to all the claims and causes of action raised by DBL in its statement of claim.

The defendants applying for relief were Abdul Rahim bin Ebrahim Galadari, Abdul Latif bin Ebrahim Galadari,

Courtesy Ltd, Galadari Printing and Publishing Establishment and ARE Galadari Brothers.

Mr David Hunt, QC, Mr John Griffiths, QC, Mr Nigel Davis and Mr Peter Clarke for the Galadaris; Mr Peter Cresswell, QC, Mr Charles Purie, QC, Mr Ian Giering and Miss Caroline Lewis for DBL.

MR JUSTICE MORRIS said that the action concerned the alleged misappropriation of funds belonging to DBL by the Galadaris.

As a preliminary point the Galadaris argued that when DBL issued its writ on March 14, 1989 it did not exist as a legal entity since as a result of failing to comply with the law of Dubai in relation to companies, the company had become a nullity. Accordingly the action should be struck out.

Mr Justice Morris said that by article 5 of the Law of Commercial Companies (Law 8/1984) promulgated by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and applicable in Dubai, the object of which was to harmonise the variety of company structures in the Emirates, existing companies had to take one of five stipulated forms. Article 6 provided that a company that did not take one of those forms was void.

Other articles provided that the deed of the company should be in Arabic and notarised otherwise the deed would be void; the deed should be deposited with the UAE Register of

Companies and be entered therein failing which the contract between the parties forming the company was void; the official summary of the company's particulars should be published in an official publication to be published by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the UAE Register of Companies, otherwise there would be no legal personality for a company until after both entry in the register and publication of the particulars.

Article 325 required companies in existence when the law came into force to comply with its provisions within one year from the law's effective date but empowered the minister when necessary to extend that period by resolution.

Article 325 provided that if a company failed to comply with that requirement those responsible for its management should incur the penalties provided for in article 322 which were imprisonment for three months to two years and/or a fine.

Article 326 required the minister to issue regulations and decrees necessary to implement the law. The period allowed to existing companies for compliance with the law was until December 31, 1985 which was extended by a resolution of the minister on February 16, 1986 to December 31, 1986.

DBL had not complied with the regulations by December 31, 1986. In January 1989 Law 13/1988, extending the time allowed under Law 8/1984 to

January 7, 1990 took effect.

Law 13/1988 repealed the article 325 of Law 8/1984 and required companies existing when Law 13/1988 came into force to amend their constitutions so as to comply with Law 8/1984 within two years from the latter law coming into effect.

The Galadaris claimed that by the time Law 13/1988 was enacted DBL had ceased to exist so that the extended period for compliance permitted by Law 13/1988 was not available to it. Accordingly, when DBL issued its writ on March 14, 1989 it had no legal personality.

In reply, DBL claimed that on March 11, 1989 Mr Hamdi Abdul Majid, the legal adviser to the Ruler of Dubai, was designated the competent authority in Dubai for the purposes of Law 8/1984, as amended.

On March 6, 1990 he issued a certificate which stated that DBL was a validly existing incorporated company and that Law 8/1984 did not take effect until January 7, 1990. Certificates to a similar effect were issued by the Municipality of Dubai, the competent authority for the purposes of the commercial register and also by the UAE Minister of Economy.

DBL relied on the principle of the English authorities on act of state, which concluded that its incorporation, namely Dubai, in principle, therefore, unless the statements or acts of the minister or of Mr Majid had the force of law in Dubai, they could not be determinative of its existence or otherwise of DBL.

If they did not, then the principle on which DBL relied would have had the consequence that his Lordship would not necessarily be applying the system of law which the law of England required him to apply in the absence of any such certificates.

After an examination of the English authorities on act of state, his Lordship concluded that *Attorney-General v Bock* [(1965) Ch 745, 770] and *A/S Tallinna Laevastus v Estonian Steamship Line* [(1947) 80 Lloyd's Rep 494] simply supported the statement in *Dikey & Morris, The Conflict of Laws* (11th edition (1987) p 112) that "there may be circumstances in which foreign legislation may be held to be unconstitutional under the foreign law. But the court will not entertain an action the object of which is to obtain a determination of the constitutionality of foreign legislation."

Accordingly, in his Lordship's judgment, the certificates of the minister and Mr Majid were not conclusive.

The object of the action was not to obtain a determination of the constitutionality of the law of the UAE or of Dubai, in determining what law was to be applied in the case of a dispute between the parties, the court was to be unconstrained by the foreign law. But the court will not entertain an action the object of which is to obtain a determination of the constitutionality of foreign legislation.

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would not adjudicate on the transaction of foreign states and that where such issues were raised in private litigation the court would exercise judicial restraint and abstain from deciding the issues raised.

His Lordship said that the principle applied so as to make conclusive the statements in the certificates that the period for compliance was extended to January 7, 1990. Failing that, DBL said that in any event Law 8/1984, when properly construed, was not applicable to DBL and, if applied, did not result in DBL ceasing to exist.

It was not in dispute that by the English conflict of laws rules the existence of DBL had to be determined by the law of the place of its incorporation, namely Dubai. In principle, therefore, unless the statements or acts of the minister or of Mr Majid had the force of law in Dubai, they could not be determinative of its existence or otherwise of DBL.

If they did not, then the principle on which DBL relied would have had the consequence that his Lordship would not necessarily be applying the system of law which the law of England required him to apply in the absence of any such certificates.

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### Power to refer case for appeal is a criminal cause or matter

**Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte G**  
Before Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stoughton and Lord Justice Mustill.

[Judgment June 15]

The Home Secretary's power under section 17 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 to refer a case to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal for further consideration amounted to an extension of a convicted person's right to appeal against his conviction and/or sentence, and was accordingly a "criminal cause or matter" within the meaning of section 18(1)(a) of the Supreme Court Act 1981.

Where, therefore, an applicant sought to appeal against the Divisional Court's refusal to grant judicial review of the Home Secretary's decision not to refer his case under section 17, the Court of Appeal had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing G's application for an extension of time for appealing from the refusal by the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Taylor and Mr Justice Henry) to grant him judicial review of the Home Secretary's decision not to make a reference under section 17 of the 1968 Act.

The applicant in person: Mr Guy Siskely for the Home Secretary.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that G was currently serving a four-and-a-half-year prison sentence. He had appealed against sentence on the

ground that it did not sufficiently reflect the cooperation which he claimed he gave the police in connection with crimes other than those of which he had been convicted.

The appeal failed because the court's attention had been drawn to *R v Preston and McHenry* [(1987) 9 Cr App R 511] from which it appeared that the law was that account could be taken of cooperation only in relation to criminal conduct with which the accused person had been personally involved.

Subsequently, in *R v Sivan* [(1988) 87 Cr App R 407], the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal decided that that was wrong and that account could be taken of all cooperation, whether or not it concerned the particular crime with which the person concerned had been convicted.

G was not unusually aggrieved by that change of view, and returned to the Criminal Division seeking leave to appeal to the House of Lords. Leave was refused but the court invited the Home Secretary to use his powers under section 17 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 to refer the matter back to the Court of Appeal. The Home Secretary declined to do so.

G applied for judicial review of the Home Secretary's decision to refuse to grant the reference sought. G had failed to give notice of appeal in time, if there was a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal.

His Lordship referred to section 18 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 which provided: "(1) No appeal shall lie to the

Court of Appeal - (a) from any judgment of the High Court in any criminal cause or matter."

The question therefore was whether the present appeal was in a criminal cause or matter. His Lordship referred to the decision of the Court of Appeal in *R v Sivan* [(1988) 87 Cr App R 407]. Following on that case, the categorisation depended entirely on the nature of the underlying decision.

The decision under consideration by the Divisional Court was the Home Secretary's refusal to refer G's case for further consideration by the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal.

His Lordship agreed with Mr Siskely that the power to refer under section 17 was merely an extension of the right of a convicted person to appeal against conviction and/or sentence under section 1 and/or 9 of the 1968 Act.

It was therefore a typical criminal cause of matter and it followed that the Court of Appeal had no jurisdiction to entertain any appeal. The question of an extension of time therefore did not arise.

Where the Divisional Court was concerned with a criminal cause or matter there was no appeal to the Court of Appeal. Any remedy which G might have lay in seeking leave to the House of Lords from the decision of the Divisional Court.

Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Lord Justice Stoughton agreed.

Solicitor: Treasury Solicitor.

### Proper regard for other road users necessary

**Regina v Bannister**  
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Owen  
[Judgment June 15]

A component of good driving was that the driver should have a proper regard for other road users. Mr Justice Boreham said when giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal refusing an application for leave to appeal against an order under section 36(1) of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 for the applicant to pass a driving test before regaining his driver's licence after a two-year disqualification and a three-month prison sentence.

The applicant, Stephen Bannister, aged 34, a sales representative, of Bexley Road, Ennith, Kent, who was convicted of reckless driving, contrary to section 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, was sentenced by Judge Walling, QC, at Chelmsford Crown Court on April 9.

Mr Hazzlet Colgan, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the applicant.

He moved back into the near side lane. The officer gave a short flash of his headlights to alert the applicant that his lights were on full beam and was dazzling. The applicant braked fiercely and became almost stationary. The officer, who had had to brake very sharply, overtook and the applicant accelerated with both handbrakes and two large driving lamps all illuminated.

He drove to within a foot or two of the officer's car and remained there, later pulling out, striking the rear bumper and causing damage costing £400 to repair.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lloyd and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith) so held on May

29, refusing the defendant leave to appeal from Mr Justice Johnson who, sitting in chambers in Norwich on May 14, had ordered her to make to the first plaintiff an interim payment of £160,000 on account of damages for personal injuries sustained in a road accident.

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that Order 29, rule 10(1) required the application to be made to "the court", which under section 19(3) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 and Order 1, rule 4 included a single

judge of the court. Order 32, rule 11 conferred the jurisdiction additionally on masters but did not take it away from the judge.

There was no basis for interfering with the judge's exercise of discretion in making the exceptional course of hearing the application himself. Once the court was satisfied that such an application fell within Order 29, rules 10 and 11, it should order an interim payment; it was no concern of the court what the plaintiff would use the money for.

He drove off at high speed but was intercepted after the officer telephoned from an emergency telephone.

Mr Colgan pointed out that the applicant had been driving for most of his adult life and, until appearing at Chelmsford Crown Court, had had a clean driving licence.

His Lordship said that such driving had a twofold danger. First was the obvious inherent danger of driving in such a manner.

Fortunately in this case the "victim" was experienced and maintained his composure because the second and potentially more serious danger arising from such activity was that an innocent, perhaps inexperienced driver, harassed by such aggression, might be tempted to retaliate, in which case the danger would be spread over a wider field and might involve even more innocent road users.

To the order to pass the driving test: apart from the ability to control the car, to steer it and drive it competently, another component of good driving was that the driver should have proper regard for other road users. No valid criticism could be levelled at the judge's orders and sentence.

### Judge has interim payment power

**Smith and Others v Glenn**

A High Court judge had jurisdiction to hear and determine an application for an interim payment under Order 29, rule 10(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, notwithstanding that it was the usual practice, in accordance with the jurisdiction conferred by Order 32, rule 11, for such applications to be made to and heard by a master or district registrar.

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THE LAW

# Opening the door to western justice

The Soviet judicial system is undergoing a radical overhaul, with Britain as a model.

Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent, speaks to the man in charge of the reforms

A way from the power struggle in the Soviet leadership, the justice ministry is quietly introducing radical reforms to the legal profession. The plans are a far cry from the debate in Britain on breaking lawyers' monopolies. When fully in force, they will ensure for the first time in the Soviet legal system some basic rights long taken for granted as being at the heart of Britain's criminal justice system.

Veniamin Yakovlev, the man charged with the task, recently visited Britain to inspect the legal system first-hand. "We have studied it by the books, now we want to see it in practice," he said. In particular, he has been studying the jury system, the roles of the Lord Chancellor, Attorney-General and Home Secretary, and the independence of the judiciary.

His aim is a judicial system along Western democratic lines in the Soviet Union, albeit more closely modelled on the continental system, in which the Soviet system has its roots, than on the system in

England and Wales. The main goal is a strong, independent and high-quality judiciary. Soviet judges, who have no security of tenure, are now to be allowed to hold office for ten years instead of five. "In the course of discussions on the legal reforms, suggestions that judges be elected for life were made," Mr Yakovlev said. "That is the ultimate goal."

Mr Yakovlev admitted the ministry was worried that judges might not be of sufficient quality or sufficiently trained for permanent posts. A full-scale programme of training was "one of our major concerns".

One problem is that there are few incentives for the best legal brains to become judges. To tackle this, a new law on the "status" of judges, which provides for their self-regulation, was introduced last summer. The law covers the way they are elected and selected and their terms of office. This is "the basis for the independence of the judiciary", Mr Yakovlev said.

The new law provides for so-



Reformers: Lord Mackay of Clashfern and Veniamin Yakovlev

called colleges, or committees, of judges, which are elected by the judges themselves and which, in turn, nominate other judges for appointment. Pay is also under review. A truly independent and high-quality judiciary should command attractive salaries. Previously, judges' pay was on a par with teachers'. Now it has been doubled, to the equivalent of £500 a month. "At least there will not be so much discrepancy between what they are paid and what the lawyers are paid," Mr Yakovlev said.

In a second important move, a contempt of court law has been passed to penalise those who disrupt court proceedings. This is also

intended to protect the judges' independence. In a third move, defendants will for the first time be allowed access to defence counsel immediately after arrest.

A second plank of reforms focuses on the jury system. Juries are not entirely new to the Soviet Union. "We had some experience of this before the Revolution," Mr Yakovlev says. At present, judges sit with two lay assessors.

Under a recently adopted law, the option of the jury has been brought in for the most serious offences, such as murder. Courts may now sit with or without a jury. The decision will be made by the individual republics. So far Lithuania is the

only one that has brought in juries for capital offences.

Other measures in the pipeline include an overhaul of criminal law, which has been published but not yet adopted. It is likely to come before the Supreme Soviet in the autumn. These reforms will retain the death penalty, but only for six peacetime offences instead of 18. "Among the legal profession there is a widespread opinion that capital punishment should be ruled out," Mr Yakovlev says.

"But public opinion is not ready to accept its eradication, especially for murder." Similarly, criminal law will be "deeply reworked" in the context of the transition to a planned market economy. Mr Yakovlev is a member of the commission drawing up a programme for this transition.

Meanwhile, a new-style judiciary is the first goal. Despite the "peculiar" role of the Lord Chancellor in Britain, which Mr Yakovlev said was not "on paper, consistent with the separation of powers", the status of the British judiciary clearly provides a benchmark.

"It is not only a question of training," Mr Yakovlev said. "It is the problem of creating the conditions in society in which the legal professionals with the best qualifications and moral standards would have an incentive to become judges. To create these incentives is a major task."

of who you know," the publicity agent Holly Howard, of Rogers & Cowan, says. "What we are trying to do is get the word of mouth going and then get Mike in to see people on a one-to-one basis."

According to Steve Goldstein, a partner in Jeffer, Mangels, Butler & Marmaro, a middle-size firm also in Century City, Los Angeles is a "fluid, open city where everyone is hustling and everyone is competing". He says: "It is thriving and growing — a place of real opportunity where it is possible, if you have the talent, to succeed fast."

Even so, Wiggins & Co does not expect overnight success. Mr Turner intends to take at least three years to judge whether the investment is likely to pay off. Meanwhile, in downtown Los Angeles, Latham & Watkins, one of the biggest firms in the city, is preparing to open an office in London later this summer. "Like Wiggins coming over here, the time had come for us to see how things would go in Europe," says Barry Sanders, a Latham & Watkins partner. "The year 1992 is a great opportunity and we want to get our foot in the door." The Los Angeles-UK axis, it seems, is about to become a significant force.

EDWARD FENNELL

A UK firm celebrates a year of English practice in the United States

## Role for the British in LA law

Mike Turner, has a simple reply: "From our existing clients we saw and were told that things in California were moving in favour of a firm such as ours, with its core in tax work. We were prepared to take a calculated risk and go to find out whether that was really the case."

It is refreshing to hear any law firm admit that it is interested in risk-taking. The cautious nature of the profession means that it is rare for anyone to back a hunch. Wiggins was prepared to do that.

"Because the firm's 20 lawyers in the UK offer international trust and business law expertise, they knew that the wealthy British in California, including many entertainers, were not being well served. They also noted that Californians wanted to invest in the UK but lacked on-the-spot advice. By setting up in Los Angeles, Wiggins & Co hopes to corner the market of locally based private clients and entrepreneurs with Californian interests.

The task has not been easy. First



Mike Turner, "calculated risk"

there was the problem of gaining the backing of the Los Angeles Bar. This proved to be a protracted bureaucratic nightmare and involved Californian gunshots touring the credentials. Even now, only a dozen or so foreign lawyers have been permitted to practise their own law

in Los Angeles. There was also the huge cost of setting up in California. Although the rental of Wiggins' office space in Fox Plaza, Century City, shared with Ronald Reagan, is not excessive, the cost of almost everything else, from insurance to staff salaries, is enormous.

Although Mr Turner has generated a lot of goodwill simply by virtue of being British, it is still a hard slog to establish a high level of confidence among the local business community.

In this city of images, success appears to lie in having a good public relations adviser. To break through the surface of Los Angeles life, Wiggins has depended heavily on Rogers & Cowan, a Los Angeles subsidiary of Shandwick. As a result, Mr Turner has found himself constantly being interviewed in the local legal press, appearing in conferences on European law, and becoming well known to potential clients and the big city law firms. "In this town, it is all a matter of

## INNS AND OUTS

Proposed legislation merging the French legal profession and restricting the entry of foreign lawyers was voted out by the French National Assembly after three years of tense debate. To the surprise and delight of the British and American lawyers who have been lobbying hard to defend their rights to operate out of Paris, the final vote was taken on political divisions, and the Socialist government was defeated by 280 votes to 230. As a final irony to the often farcical debate, the foreign lawyers were saved by the Communist party, which decided to vote against the government rather than abstain.

An organisation for the growing number of non-UK European Community lawyers in London has been created. The fledgling group's president, Riccardo Celli, an Italian lawyer working for Norton Rose, says: "It started as a social club. But there is no organisation catering specifically for their needs, and there are no lists of foreign lawyers established in the UK. We hope to bring all the EC lawyers here together." The inaugural meeting last week was attended by 60 lawyers. The main speaker was Gianni Manca, president of the Council of Bars and Law Societies of the European Community. Signor Manca spoke on the changing structure of the UK legal profession and the opportunities for EC lawyers here. Signor Celli says membership is open to nationals from other non-EC European countries who are under 45, hold a law degree and are resident and work in the UK. There is also a catch-all category of observer membership admitting UK lawyers and other non-EC lawyers. The society will meet monthly and will hold four or five conferences a year. The first conference, planned for October, will be on the implementation by member states of the directive on mutual recognition of diplomas. Whether any of the member states will be in a position to give a clear picture by then remains to be seen.

Criminal injuries compensation for children will be the subject of a conference being run by Birmingham University's Institute of Judicial Administration. Until now children's claims have been more or less overlooked by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Complete figures are available only as far as 1985 but in that year the board finalised only 12 claims for children. The House of Commons home affairs committee report, *Compensating Victims Quickly*, on the long delays that have afflicted the system, also recommended special attention for children's claims. Speakers at the conference, being held at Birmingham University on September 25, will include Professor William Parry-Jones, of Edinburgh University, who has been involved with children's claims arising from the Lockerbie air crash; May Maughan, a lawyer in the Official Solicitor's office, who supervises and co-ordinates claims on behalf of wards of court; Richard Langton, a personal injury specialist from the Birmingham firm Russell, Jones & Walker; Pat Munro, a child care solicitor; and representatives from Kent and North Yorkshire social services.

Guidance used to be sought from the Charities Commission on how charities could start up and administer themselves. Now the commission is devoting more of its resources to the alleged misuse of charitable funds — which is in itself an incentive to small charities to rush to their lawyers before they find themselves in trouble. Wansboroughs Willey Hargrave, the product of a recent merger between the 18-partner Bristol firm Wansboroughs and the 12-partner Leeds-based firm Willey Hargrave, has recently set up a unit offering specialist advice on the setting-up and administration of charities. The unit will be run by Mark Woodward, formerly a legal adviser with the Charities Commission. Last year 3,600 new charities were set up, bringing the total in England and Wales to 168,000. Wansboroughs joins a number of firms that have begun specialist services to meet the growing demand after the apparent change of role by the Charities Commission.

SCRIVENER

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Our client is a prominent City practice currently seeking an additional lawyer for its expanding intellectual property department. The successful candidate will be qualified around three years and possess high quality relevant experience with an emphasis in litigation, especially patents, trademarks and passing off. Essential requirements will be a confident and outgoing personality together with the drive to succeed in this growing area of practice. The salary package and prospects will reflect the importance attached to this position.

Please apply in strict confidence to  
Mack Dinshaw (Managing Director) or  
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**W. S. WALKER & COMPANY:** As leading Attorneys-at-Law in the Cayman Islands, our practice largely involves us in major commercial and financial transactions emanating from all parts of the world. Due to our continued expansion we require the services of a senior solicitor whose experience includes corporate law with particular emphasis on international financing and banking transactions. Experience with mutual funds and unit trusts would also be an advantage. Self-motivation, adaptability, and a strong commercial awareness are essential.

The successful applicant will be working with a team of experts in an attractive modern office environment. An outstanding performance-linked tax-free remuneration package will be offered and the future prospects for career advancement are excellent.

Applications, with current C.V. and photograph, should be made to:  
The Staff Partner, W.S. Walker & Company,  
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Telephone: (809) 949-0100, Fax: (809) 949-7886

**W.S. Walker & Company**

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

WEST SURREY & NORTH EAST  
HAMPSHIRE  
HEALTH AUTHORITY  
"JOIN THE PROFESSIONALS"  
Assistant Director  
of Finance

\*Salary to £23,600pa \* Performance Related Pay  
\* Lease Car Option \* Pay Award wef September 1990  
\* Generous Relocation Expenses

Having been the Director of Finance in this Authority for five months, I am responding to the White Paper (Working for Patients) by devolving a number of finance functions which have traditionally been managed at the centre down to the Units. However, there remains a very important role to be carried out by the centre and the future new District Health Authority and I now need a high-calibre individual for the post of Assistant Director of Finance.

The primary responsibility will be to oversee the resource allocation process, to monitor the financial performance of the Units and to oversee our statutory accounting functions. This is a demanding, high-profile role and the individual appointed will be expected to make a valuable contribution to financial management now and also to shape the pattern of the future as the District Health Authority moves into its Purchaser role.

The Health Authority currently has a £50m budget and its offices are based in Farnborough, Hampshire, which is five minutes from the M3 motorway. A new financial system is to be installed next year.

If you are a qualified accountant, or finalist - then I would like to hear from you. Previous NHS experience is not necessary. If you wish to discuss the post, please contact me: David Smith on 0252 548881 ext 66.

Application forms and job description from: Mrs Celia Duncan, Personnel Department, West Surrey and North East Hampshire Health Authority, 3rd Floor, Abbey House, 282-292 Farnborough Road, Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 7NE.

Closing date: July 6, 1990.

College of Further  
Education, PlymouthLecturer in  
Management  
Studies

Up to £16,752

To teach mature students on a range of supervisory/management courses and specialist short courses for local and regional businesses.

The Department would be very willing to consider candidates who were contemplating entering lecturing as a career switch.

You will probably have a number of years experience either as a manager familiar with financial aspects or have been an Accounting Technician with knowledge of other business practices. Subject specialisms which would be of particular interest to the Department would include Financial Management or Computerised Business Systems or Sales and Marketing.

Application forms and further particulars are available from Deputy CAO, College of Further Education, Kings Road, Devonport, Plymouth PL1 5QG or telephone Chris Axford (0752) 264783 (out of hours (0752) 264714).

Closing date for completed applications will be 6th July 1990.

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Holt Phillips  
Bristol

## Commercial Litigation Assistant - Bristol

We are a 6 partner commercial practice mentioned in Legal 500 as a firm "going from strength to strength". We now have a vacancy in our Litigation Department for a commercial litigation solicitor.

We are looking for an assistant solicitor who is 18 months - 2 years qualified with a good academic background and some relevant post-qualification experience. A top salary will be paid to the successful applicant.

Please write with C.V. to J D Holt, Esq., Holt Phillips,  
11/12 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4NT.

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SOLICITORS

Require Legal Executive for domestic work, mainly matrimonial. Advanced trainee considered. Tel 0953 453774

**PROFESSIONAL** Whether Practice with a Probate Tax & Trust Solicitor 2-3 years PQE. Future prospects excellent in a friendly practice with a family feel. Please telephone Mrs Pamela Handford 071-585-2282, (West Coast Legal).

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Previous experience in law practice essential. Salary c. £22,000. Contact Law Personnel 071 242 1281 (24hrs).

**MAJOR WEST** End Practice seeks (1) Insolvency partner; (2) Fresh money 4-5 years PQE solicitor; (3) newly qualified Commercial Litigation Solicitor; (4) Arranged Clerks for October 1991. Please telephone Mrs Pamela Handford 071-585-2282, (West Coast Legal).

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DUDLEY HEALTH AUTH



HORIZONS

# New leases on life

The electronics revolution may have changed our lives, but biotechnology will almost certainly extend them. It was suggested at a recent conference that biotechnologists can now identify the genes which affect human ageing and are already producing products to make skin look younger.

Biotechnology is arguably one of Britain's fastest-growing businesses. It offers not only numerous opportunities to start a career but also for the career development of those who have chosen to work in this field. Many of the products of this industry, which is still less than 20 years old and spans biological science and engineering, are now coming to fruition.

Biotechnologists are not only discovering new drugs, improving detergents by using enzymes and finding ways to make proteins for animal and human consumption as foods. They are also producing chemicals to help doctors make quicker and more accurate medical diagnoses. The chemicals biotechnologists produce will aid the rapidly growing movement concerned with preserving our environment. There are biochemicals to attack oil spills and others to render some toxic industrial effluent harmless. The experts are now also finding substances which remove

**Budding scientists should think about biotechnology if they are looking for some exciting times, Neil Harris writes**

odours from the air. In agriculture, hormones produced using biotechnological processes have been used to increase cows' milk yields, the crop-bearing qualities of plants. A reduction in the use of fertilisers, and hence of pollution in our rivers, is being achieved by genetically engineering plants to encourage the bacteria to grow around them and produce the nitrogen they need to grow faster.

The recruitment of biotechnologists is growing at about 20 per cent a year and 80 per cent of those recruited are coming straight from a university or polytechnic, rather than changing employers. This high demand for newly qualified scientists, particularly those with PhDs, seems set to continue. A world-wide shortage of people with doctorates in relevant subjects is leading to headhunting and offers from companies abroad to those who have developed a reputation for their work in this field.

The biotechnology industry has rapidly built an infrastructure of its own. Many new companies have been granted

venture capital specifically to seek biotechnological discoveries. Departments have emerged in large companies, such as ICI, to develop novel products using biotechnological techniques.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers and many food companies now use the new methodologies which have emerged when undertaking the research and development of new or improved products. Organisations specialise in devising and manufacturing plant for biological processes, and a whole sector is dedicated to information collection and dissemination. All these offer numerous career opportunities in areas such as research and development, consultancy, plant design, marketing, teaching, publishing and law - there are jobs for biotechnologists with patient agents and for solicitors dealing with patents and intellectual property.

The first step in a career in this field is to take a degree or Higher National Diploma (HND) in a relevant field, including biotechnology, molecular biology, biochemistry or microbiology. To get to the top in research and dev-

elopment, training will continue because a postgraduate degree, preferably a PhD, is an important qualification.

The Biotechnology Directorate of the Science and Engineering Research Council is co-ordinating fundamental research in biotechnology with an annual budget of about £5 million. It funds postgraduate study in the subject, giving awards for about 60 research studentships and 30 awards for graduates to take advanced postgraduate courses in biotechnology each year. Some are studying engineering processes related to fermentation and downstream processing of biochemicals, some researching genetic engineering and the use of enzymes as biological catalysts. Others are considering the use of animal cells to produce and reproduce new molecules. A diversity of research is pressing forward on several fronts.

Yet although the industry is founded on research, it is also producing a whole range of jobs in all the management functions. There is room for production managers and commercially minded graduates interested in marketing and sales, finance and personnel management. It all adds up to a lively environment in which to work, an industry where future challenges will be at least as taxing as those it is now meeting.



Manipulating genes: Dr Mark Edwards, of British Biotechnology, works with naturally occurring proteins

## Engineering job has therapeutic aims

AS HEAD of the molecular biology department at British Biotechnology, Mark Edwards' job is to engineer proteins, or find chemicals based on proteins, which might be developed into therapeutic drugs. He holds a BA in biochemistry and a DPhil in bacterial genetics and directs the work of 40 scientists, mostly biochemists and molecular biologists, half of whom have a BSc or HND qualification. The rest having done a period of postgraduate research for a PhD degree.

"I started my career at G D Searle, developing microbes

and engineering enzymes to produce amino acids for the artificial sweetener aspartame," Dr Edwards says. "After six years I had become a group leader supervising the investigations of 16 other scientists."

"Offers came to work in the United States, but when British Biotechnology asked me to set up its molecular biology department it was an offer I could not refuse."

"Many naturally occurring proteins have potential application in the treatment of disease. Examples include the use of insulin to treat diabetes,

growth hormone for dwarfism, interferon for cancer, and tissue-type plasminogen activator for heart attacks."

"These cannot be produced in any quantity from natural sources."

"Using the techniques of molecular biology to manipulate genes, it is possible to engineer bacteria, yeast or animal cells in culture so that they produce the desired proteins in large quantities."

"We aim to discover new proteins, or modify existing ones (protein engineering), to develop improved therapies."

"As well as molecular biol-

ogy, our research division includes departments of chemistry and pharmacology. My department also helps our chemists to search for new drugs by providing novel assay methods based on biotechnology."

"Our company was set up nearly four years ago and is concentrating on the control of inflammation that is found in asthma, arthritis and diseases of the blood vessels. We also have a substantial research effort directed towards the development of viral vaccines and novel approaches to antiviral therapy."

071-481 1066

# PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

071-481 1066



## GALLERIES ADMINISTRATOR AND SECRETARY

Edinburgh £23,039 - £30,001

The National Galleries of Scotland are the most important collection of Western European paintings outside London. The National Galleries were established as a Trust by statute in 1906. The Trustees are responsible for administering 3 separate galleries located in Edinburgh. They are funded primarily by the Secretary of State for Scotland. A top-calibre administrator is now required to provide comprehensive financial, personnel and administrative services to the National Galleries of Scotland and act as Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

Reporting to the Director you will manage a revenue budget of around £7m and also co-ordinate vital support functions such as building and registration services. The continuing development of management information and computerised financial and documentation systems will provide special challenges. As a member of the senior management team you will make a significant contribution to the formation of policy for the development of the National Galleries of Scotland.

You must have an impressive track record in the field of administration, ideally in both public and private sectors, with the personal authority and communication skills to work effectively at the highest level both inside and outside the National Galleries of Scotland.

The appointment will be initially for a period of 3 years with the opportunity of extension or conversion to a permanent appointment. Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. The permanent staff (some 150) who serve the Board of Trustees, although not Crown servants, enjoy conditions similar to those of the Civil Service.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 13 July 1990)

write to Miss J Watson, National Galleries of Scotland, 83 Princes Street, Edinburgh EH2 2ER or Telephone 031-556-8821 x 245.

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT

Committee Administrator

£9,864-£13,707

(Plus potential of up to 10% performance related pay and excellent benefits)

This post offers an exciting challenge with a high profile Authority geared to meeting the demands of the 1990's.

The position of Committee Administrator would suit someone who is bright, enthusiastic, highly motivated and able to work as part of a team.

The post provides continuing interest and plenty of opportunities for personal development. You must be able to communicate efficiently and effectively in all aspects of the work and be able to cope with meeting tight deadlines, frequently working under pressure.

Ideally, you should be studying for the ICMA or equivalent qualification, although we would like to hear from any applicant with appropriate experience.

For an informal chat please call either Richard Powell on (0784) 446240 or Caroline Houghton on (0784) 446275.

For an application form and job description, please telephone (0784) 446280 (24 hour answering machine) or write to the Personnel Office at Council Offices, Knowle Green, Baines TW18 1XB.

Closing date: 6th July 1990.



## BROMLEY FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES MEDICAL DIRECTOR

£40k - Management Salary Scales plus Performance Related Pay and Lease Car

This small but energetic authority needs a skilled registered general medical practitioner with at least five years experience in general practice to advise and guide policy formulation.

As a member of the management team, responsible to the General Manager, you will help local practitioners interpret and develop their services within the new contract, participate in the contract commissioning process and support and nurture prospective GP fundholders.

Having a clear vision of the value of Medical Audit as an educational process and of the Public Health function as leading the definition and understanding of local health needs, you will be committed to the local delivery of high quality medical services. With real input to local protocols, practice formularies, prescribing analysis and budget setting on your list of tasks, you will need an appetite for quality and performance.

We are committed to a collaborative partnership with our customers, our professional colleagues and local agencies and are looking for your guidance and enthusiasm for sound management to help us forward.

For informal discussion - Tom Dean General Manager 0689-39636

Application for and post details - 0689 891435 (24hr answering machine)



## THE LARGEST CIVIL COMPUTERISATION PROGRAMME IN EUROPE - TAKING SOCIAL SECURITY INTO THE 1990's AND BEYOND

We need IT professionals of a variety of levels and will be offering salaries up to £18,300 for Higher grade posts - which require a minimum of 2 years relevant experience; and up to £21,350 for Senior posts for which 5 years quality experience is necessary. In addition, we offer regular increments and some of the posts will carry a shift allowance.

If you would like to find out more about ITSA, come and talk to our staff.

Meet us at:

Wednesday 27 June 16.00 to 21.00  
Post House Hotel, Junction 15 (M6) Newcastle  
under Lyne.

Friday 29 June 11.00 to 18.30  
Saturday 30 June 09.00 to 17.00  
Computer fair, New Century Hall, Manchester  
(Near Victoria Station).

Thursday 28 June 16.00 to 21.00  
Crest Hotel, The Ringway, Preston, Lancs

Monday 2 July 16.00 to 21.00  
St. Georges Hotel, Ripon Road, Harrogate, Yorks

Amongst the Higher Grade vacancies we are looking to fill are:

Programming Team Leader (Design)  
Technical Security Manager  
Systems Analyst/Manager  
Analyst Programmer  
Technical Design and support staff

Some of the Senior Grade vacancies are for:

Corporate Data Administrator  
Senior Systems Analyst  
TP Design Performance Team Leader  
Systems Programming Manager  
Systems Testing Team Leader

An ICL development background is important. Additionally, knowledge of SSADM, COBOL, and SCL (in an ICL environment), testing skills, and Data Dictionary would be an advantage for some of the posts.

Data-base design (TPMS/DMX), VME Operating Systems and Ingress skills would be an advantage for other posts available.

We want to take to people who would like to work in one of two very attractive parts of England. In the North West, Relocation expenses may be payable where appropriate to assist in removal to Lytham St Anne's.

We also have vacancies in our Newcastle upon Tyne offices.

If you are interested in a contract which would normally be for 3 years and which could also provide a terminal bonus up to a maximum of 40% of final annual salary, write for an application form to:

ITSA PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT GROUP  
Room 167B,  
Department of Social Security,  
Benton Park Road,  
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE98 1YX

In all correspondence please quote the reference number 503/T190/7

Completed application forms must be returned by 16 July 1990.

If you require further information, please call us on (091) 22 55496 within office hours.

ITSA is an equal opportunity employer

## DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL SERVICES

£23,520-£25,440 + Performance Related Pay + Lease Car

A newly created unit board level appointment to meet the challenges for the Priority Services Unit of becoming a 'provider' unit in 1991 with service responsibilities for the elderly, mentally ill, mentally handicapped and a wide range of community health services, including health promotion.

Reporting to the Unit General Manager, and supported in each of the 5 township localities of Dudley by a locality general manager, you will be responsible for the delivery of high quality health care services to our population of over 300,000 people through the hospitals within the Unit and community health services.

Dudley has pioneered exciting initiatives in health care ranging through developments in mobile services to take care to clients; creation of contractual arrangements for care of the elderly in nursing homes in collaboration with the private and voluntary sectors; and ambitious plans to reshape mental health services through establishment of locally based mental health units. We intend to consolidate our success and progress further with the opportunities 1991 will bring.

Applicants will have had wide health care experience in operational management and possess an appropriate management qualification.

An application form, information on the post, the Unit and Dudley is obtainable from the Unit Director of Personnel, Dudley Health Authority, Ashwoodway, Ridge Hill, Brierley Hill Road, Stourbridge, West Mids. DY8 5ST. (Telephone: 0384 296633).

The Unit General Manager, John Daley, will be very happy to discuss this key appointment with intending applicants and can be contacted on 0384 296633.

Closing date Friday 6th July 1990.  
Interviews will be held on 11th and 12th July 1990.

**DUDLEY HEALTH AUTHORITY**  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

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## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

### LSE FINANCIAL MARKETS GROUP RESEARCH GROUP MANAGER

The LSE Financial Markets Group is a dynamic highly successful research group which has been established at the London School of Economics with funding provided by a number of British, American and Japanese institutions, to pursue basic research into financial markets and their links with the real economy.

We are seeking to appoint a Research Group Manager to be the focus of the Group, responsible for ensuring its continued smooth running and also to make a positive contribution to future growth and development. A flair for forward planning coupled with sound critical analysis and the ability to produce proposals for development are essential, as well as the ability to manage the normal day to day routine of the Group including financial management and information technology.

The Research Group Manager, who will be directly accountable to the two Directors of the Group, will need highly developed writing skills for the drafting of publications, reports and publicity material about the Group. A knowledge of economics and computing is also desirable. The post carries a great deal of responsibility and demands intelligence, imagination, enthusiasm and excellent inter-personal skills.

Appointment will be on Grade 2 for senior administrative staff in Universities with salary in the range of £14,646 to £18,432 including London Allowance (scale under review).

Further details from Professor Morry King, Financial Markets Group, Lionel Robbins Building, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Ref: FMC/RGM.

An equal opportunities employer.

## APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF HORTICULTURE

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Applications are invited for the new post of Director of Horticulture with responsibility for the management and co-ordination of the Society's horticultural and scientific activities.

Applicants should possess an appropriate degree or degree equivalent and have proven managerial and administrative ability and experience. Salary negotiable above £30K depending on experience.

Further details of the post may be obtained by applying in writing to:

The Director General  
The Royal Horticultural Society  
PO Box 313, 83 Vincent Square  
London SW1P 2TE

Completed application forms must be received not later than July 20 1990.



071-481 1066

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

071-481 1066

## PUBLIC AND HEALTH CARE

QUEENSLAND PROVINCIAL CITY HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA  
JUNIOR, SENIOR AND PRINCIPAL  
HOUSE OFFICERS

Applications are invited for positions of second and subsequent year House Officers for 1991 at the following hospitals:-

**BUNDABERG (233 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Anaesthetist, Staff Surgeon, Staff Orthopaedic Surgeon, 4 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 6 Resident Medical Officers, Visiting Specialists in Chest Diseases, Dermatology, Endocrinology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Medicine, Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Surgery and Urology.

**CAIRNS (447 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics and ICU, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Surgery, Emergency Medicine and Outpatients, Thoracic Medicine, Psychiatry, Staff Anaesthetists, General Practitioner, Geriatrician, Pathologist, 19 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 23 Resident Medical Officers (includes Relieving and F&amp;P), 37 Visiting Specialists.

**GLADSTONE (149 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, 2 Principal House Officers and 4 Resident Medical Officers, Visiting Specialists in Anaesthetics, Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Radiology and Surgery.

**GOLD COAST (472 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors/Specialists in Emergency Medicine and General Outpatients, Surgery, Radiology, Medicine, Psychiatry, Obstetric and Gynaecology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Anaesthetic and Intensive Care and Cardiology, 32 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 40 Resident Medical Officers, 65 Visiting Specialists. Recognised by Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

**IPSWICH (358 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors of Accident and Emergency, Anaesthetics and Intensive Care, Medicine, Pathology and Radiology, 3 Staff Anaesthetists and G.P. Emergency Department, 11 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 21 Resident Medical Officers, 40 Visiting Specialists. Recognised by Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

**MACKAY (255 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics, Casualty, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Psychiatry, Surgery, Staff Anaesthetist, 4 Senior Medical Officers (3 OPD, 1 Psychiatry), 6 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 11 Resident Medical Officers, Visiting Specialists in Anaesthetics, E.N.T., Eye, Medicine, Neurosurgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Pathology, Radiology, Radium, Surgery and Urology.

**MARYBOROUGH (429 BEDS INCL NURSING HOME 104 AND HOSTEL 54)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Director of Accident and Emergency, Director of Anaesthetics/Intensive Care, 4 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 8 Resident Medical Officers, Visiting Specialists in Anaesthetics, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Pathology, Psychiatry, Radiation Oncology, Radiology and Surgery.

**MOUNT ISA (155 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Directors of Surgery, Medicine, Accident and Emergency, Anaesthetics/Intensive Care, Psychiatry, 1 Senior Paediatric Registrar, 6 Principal House Officers and 9 Resident Medical Officers covering for Dermatology and Meningitis and for Paediatrics. Visiting Specialists in Anaesthetics, Cardiology, Child Psychiatry, Endocrinology, Ear Nose and Throat, Gastroenterology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Oral Surgery (Dental), Orthopaedic, Paediatrics, Physician, Radiology, Radium, Respiratory, Urology and Surgery.

**NAMBOUR (229 BEDS PLUS NURSING HOME 80)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics/Intensive Care, Emergency Medicine, Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Psychiatry and Surgery, 3 Staff Anaesthetists, 3 Senior Medical Officers, 4 Registrars, 10 Principal House Officers and 18 Resident Medical Officers. Visiting Specialists in Anaesthetics, Dermatology, E.N.T., General Practitioner, Medicine, Nephrology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Pathology, Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Rheumatology, Surgery and Urology.

**REDCLIFFE (340 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics, Emergency Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynaecology, Medicine, Surgery, 2 Staff Anaesthetists and a Senior Medical Officer, 18 Registrar/Principal House Officers and 14 Resident Medical Officers (opportunity for F&amp;P Training), and 33 Visiting Specialists.

**ROCKHAMPTON (405 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics, Accident and Emergency Department, Intensive Care, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Medicine, Ophthalmology, Pathology, and Surgery as well as a Staff Pathologist and a Staff Anaesthetist, 11 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 15 Resident Medical Officers and 28 Visiting Specialists. Recognised by Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

**TOOWOOMBA (483 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics, Emergency and Outpatient Services, Medical Imaging, Medicine, Obstetrics, Orthopaedics, Psychiatry, Surgery, Public Health Medical Officer, Staff Anaesthetist, 19 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 21 Resident Medical Officers (opportunity for F&amp;P training) and 33 Visiting Specialists. The hospital is recognised by Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

**TOWNSVILLE (505 BEDS)**

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Assistant Medical Superintendent/Regional Co-ordinator-Mental Health, Medical Superintendent (Women Hospital), Directors of General Surgery, General Medicine, Thoracic Medicine, Psychiatry, Radiology, Orthopaedics, Anaesthetics and Intensive Care and Outpatients/Casualty, 5 Staff Anaesthetists, 1 Staff Pathologist, 1 Staff Radiologist, 1 Staff Paediatrician, 20 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 20 Resident Medical Officers and 57 Visiting Specialists. The hospital is recognised by the Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

Married accommodation available at all hospitals.  
Salary: Junior House Officer A\$22,515 per annum, Senior House Officer A\$24,878 per annum, Principal House Officer A\$24,810-24,808 per annum.For further details and application forms contact The Director-General of Health and Medical Services, State Health Building, 147-153 Charlotte Street, Brisbane, Queensland, 4001.  
Applications close on 13 August 1990 with the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, State Health Building, 147-153 Charlotte Street, GPO Box 48, Brisbane, Queensland, 4001.Come join us!  
SHARE OUR VISIONof the most exciting advancement in  
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Health Images, Inc., a U.S. corporation, owns and operates 25 NMRI outpatient facilities throughout the United States. Our reputation is built on providing excellent health care delivery. The Company's state-of-the-art equipment and its team of health care professionals result in diagnostic images of superior quality.

New Health Images, U.K., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, will be offering this same quality in the United Kingdom. In November 1990, Health Images, U.K. will open Guildford Magnetic Imaging in Guildford, England. In order to maintain our commitment to quality patient care, Health Images, U.K. is seeking qualified health care professionals to become part of the Guildford Magnetic Imaging team.

Applicants are being sought for the following positions:

## Clinic Manager

The applicant should have at least 3 to 5 years experience in health care administration.

## Marketing Associates

The applicant should possess good organizational communications skills and have past experience in medical sales.

## Radiographers (2)

Applicants should be an experienced radiographer. CT experience preferred. Will train qualified applicants.

## Receptionist

The applicant should have a cheery, outgoing disposition and enjoy working with patients.

## Accountant

The applicant should have experience in general accounting including accounts receivable, accounts payable, payroll and taxes.

We offer competitive salaries and a comprehensive benefits package, which includes private medical insurance.

For confidential consideration, please submit your resume to:

Health Images, U.K., PLC  
c/o Kilpatrick & Coyle  
Fourth Floor  
58, Pall Mall  
London, SW1

Health Images, U.K., PLC

ISLINGTON HEALTH AUTHORITY  
COMMUNITY & PRIORITY SERVICESService Director  
(Women and Childrens Health)  
Salary up to £27,000

Having considered the implications of "Working for Patients" and "Caring for people" and the joining together of the former units of Community and Priority Services, the above Board level post has been established providing a single management focus in Islington for women and children's health.

The postholder will be expected to promote and translate into action agreed service values for these client groups to ensure top quality services under contract to Purchasing Authority. Emphasis will be on managing by influence to achieve best possible co-ordination and integration of services.

Associated with this post will be a range of service outlets including two out of our five localities covering the South part of the Borough of Islington. Ideally the postholder will have already made a significant contribution to women and children's health. Alternatively, you must be able to demonstrate an understanding of the issues to such a level so as to be able to provide dynamic leadership and manage change in respect of these services. Proven ability in a senior management post together with a good working knowledge of changes currently affecting the NHS are desirable.

If you enjoy working under pressure as a corporate member of a flexible management team, then you are invited to send for further information from Personnel Department, Insurance House, Insurance Street, London, WC1X 0JB. Tel: 071-278 2323 Ext.255.

If you would like the opportunity for an informal discussion please phone Paul G. Beard, Unit General Manager on 071-278 2323 Ext. 266.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 18th July, 1990.

An Employer Committed To Equal Opportunities

We Actively Discourage Smoking At Work.

## LEGAL

FACULTY OF LAW,  
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Nottingham Polytechnic

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Closing date: 13th July 1990.

For further information please contact Bernard Preston, Head of Accounting Services, Directorate of Financial Services on 081-202 8282 Ext. 2103 or Joy Flaschmann, Finance Services Manager Education Directorate, on 081-368 1255 Ext. 3235.

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Bobby Robson returns to the sweeper system as England take on the Belgians for a place in the last eight of the World Cup

# McMahon given chance to make amends

From STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, BOLOGNA

STEVE McMahon has been waiting since June 11 to erase the memory of an error which he feared could have led to England being eliminated from the World Cup. He need wait no longer. Tonight he is the player who can secure for the nation a place in the last eight.

His specific duty is to extinguish Belgium's brightest flame, Enzo Scifo. If he can fulfil the task, he will lay a foundation which should be sound enough. England's more creative characters, such as Barnes, Gascoigne and Waddle, to design a victory

which promises to be doubly valuable.

The winners here will go through to meet Cameroon, who have splashed some welcome colour across the tournament but have seen too many red and yellow cards. No fewer than four of the Africans will be suspended from the quarter-final in Naples on Sunday.

Bobby Robson's side could scarcely be offered a greater incentive to preserve a record which has stood since before the last war. Not since 1936 have Belgium beaten England and Valery Nepomniashchikov believes that the sequence will continue. The manager of Cameroon is studying videos

## Today's teams

ENGLAND (probable) (1-3-4-3): 1 P. Ballman (Derby County); 5 D. Walker (Nottingham Forest); 14 M. Wright (Derby County); 6 F. Barnes (Reading); 12 P. Parker (Derby); 10 P. Gascoigne (Tottenham Hotspur); 16 S. Hoddinott (Liverpool); 3 S. Pearce (Nottingham Forest); 8 C. Waddle (Aston Villa); 10 G. Lister (Nottingham Forest); 11 J. Barnes (Liverpool); 11 J. Barnes (Liverpool).

only of England's performances so far.

He might not be so convinced about the outcome if he was aware of the injuries which concern Bobby Robson. Barnes, Linaker and Walker

are officially considered doubtful. All three are expected to be selected in the starting line-up but none of them is in prime physical shape.

Barnes strained a ligament in his left leg against Egypt. Linaker has been practising in slippers to protect his sore toe and will, if necessary, receive another injection to ease the pain. Walker, who was described as taking things "gently" during a training session held behind closed doors yesterday, has a swollen ankle.

Yet McMahon's mental state of health is perhaps the most significant factor. He was tentative when he came on against the Irish, lost control of the ball on the edge of his own area and allowed Sheedy to equalise. He was also initially nervous when acting as Bryan Robson's understudy against the Egyptians. He cannot afford to be apprehensive now.

Should McMahon fail, all will not necessarily be lost because a back-up system will be in place. The formation employed against the Netherlands is to be restored. Indeed, McMahon is likely to be the only change from the side which gained a moral victory over the Dutch. Butcher will be recalled, probably as captain, at the expense of Bull, and Wright will fill the role of sweeper.

With Walker shadowing

Degryse and Butcher guarding Cullenans, the most capped Belgian in history, Wright will be free to block Scifo, should his speed carry him beyond the reach of McMahon.

If Bryan Robson was available, there would be fewer misgivings about the defensive security. "Unfortunately, he can't help us now," Bobby Robson said yesterday. "We are going to miss him but we've just got to get on with it."

His words were again aimed implicitly at Waddle and especially Barnes, the two players who have yet to fulfil expectations. Gascoigne has risen far above them and he can not go on compensating for his more experienced colleagues.

If Gascoigne goes on playing as he has been, that will be sufficient. England's manager said. "We can't expect a 23-year-old to command the centre of the stage. Some of the others have to be bigger."

Happy landings: Walker and Gascoigne share a joke at the airport in Bologna



## The good side of Maradona

From STUART JONES

DIEGO Maradona's behaviour at the height of Argentina's celebrations in Turin on Sunday afternoon showed that there are mercifully, two sides to his public character. After the 1-0 victory over Brazil, he ran not to his colleagues but to "a friend who was sad and in tears".

As the rest of his team hugged each other in disbelief and elation, he sprinted 50 yards to embrace Carrea, his Brazilian partner at Napoli, and to offer him words of comfort. "It is him that friendship was more important than 90 minutes of football and that he was still a great player."

Maradona's compassionate response makes the rest of his conduct even more regrettable.

He continually abuses his talent and betrays his own gifts. He can reduce the game to a farce with his excessive theatricities which are, at best, deliberate deceit and, at worst, undisguised cheating.

There can be no doubt that he is often the victim of blatant and sometimes brutal treatment. He has, for example, been fouled no fewer than 34 times in the World Cup so far.

But how many of those 34 offences were legitimate? Maradona has few peers as a dramatic actor. When firmly tackled, he can give the impression that he has been struck by an earth mover. As soon as a free kick has been awarded, he is instantly on his feet and ready to take it himself.

stantly on his feet and ready to take it himself.

The example he sets is appalling because on his own he can still transform an ordinary side into a threatening unit. He did so with one burst on Sunday, although Brazil should have converted "between 10 and 12 chances".

Maradona admitted as much. "They were unfortunate," he said, "and we made full use of the first opening we made." His then dedicated the unlikely victory to Pumpido, Argentina's first-choice goalkeeper, who broke a leg in the first round and had to return to Buenos Aires. If only all his gestures could be as thoughtful and as generous.

## THE PATH TO THE FINAL

### SECOND ROUND

Sun June 24, Turin

BRAZIL 0

ARGENTINA 1

Argentina: Carigga 80

Half-time: 0-0

At: 67,521

Tue June 26 (4pm) Verona

SPAIN

YUGOSLAVIA

Scorers

Mon June 25 (4pm) Genoa

REP OF IRELAND 0

ROMANIA 0

(last: 0-0, Ireland won 5-4 on penalties)

At: 31,816

Mon June 25 (8pm) Rome

ITALY

URUGUAY

Scorers

Sat June 23, Bari

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 4

COSTA RICA 1

Czechia: Sobotnik 11, 82, 85, 86

Costa Rica: Gomez 65

Half-time: 1-0

At: 47,873

Sun June 24, Milan

WEST GERMANY 2

NETHERLANDS 1

W Germany: Klinsmann 50, Brehme 84

Netherlands: R. Koeman (pen) 55

Half-time: 0-0

At: 74,559

Sat June 23, Naples

CAMEROON 2

COLOMBIA 1

(last: 0-0 after 90 min)

Cameroon: Milla 105, 108

Colombia: Redin 115

At: 50,029

Tue June 26 (8pm) Bologna

ENGLAND

BELGIUM

Scorers

### QUARTER-FINALS

Sat June 30 (4pm) Florence

ARGENTINA

Scorers

Sat June 30 (8pm) Rome

REP OF IRELAND

Scorers

Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WEST GERMANY

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

Scorers

### SEMI-FINAL

Tue July 3 (7pm) Naples

Scorers

Sun July 6 (7pm) Rome

Scorers

Sat July 7 (7pm) Bari

Scorers

Wed July 4 (7pm) Turin

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

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Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

## Brazilian samba lacked lead dancer where it mattered

Milan

WHAT a day of football entertainment Sunday provided. In the afternoon, in Turin, Brazil dominated Argentina only to be shown that football, like life, can be unfair and that people do not always get just rewards for their efforts and abilities.

Cup football is about results as opposed to performance and Brazil suffered the full penalty of this maxim. There was more challenging and closing down of opponents when they were in possession of the ball than I have ever seen from a Brazilian team. This is probably the result of the influence of the European club football which several of their players are playing.

At the same time, the team showed moments of football that could be only Brazilian. In fact, the balance of the two styles they had on Sunday was the best that they had shown during the tournament, but they were undone by a dribble and pass that could only have come from one player in the world.

Surprisingly, Brazil did not nominate one of their players to mark Maradona during the course of the match, preferring to let the nearest man pick him up when he was in dangerous parts of the field. Certainly when he went deep into his own half, Brazil were content to let him do so.

I wonder if they now regret this because it only needs 30 seconds of freedom for a player of his capabilities to change completely the course of a match.

GRAHAM TAYLOR

ON THE WORLD CUP

But whatever one says, there was no way Brazil deserved to lose and now it will be another four years to add to the last 20 before a Brazilian team has the opportunity to win the World Cup again.

As Lazaroni, their manager, has said, they have very good players but not one is a jewel. Will they find one before the next tournament in the United States in 1994? The Brazilian samba is no longer part of this competition. In truth, it never really got started because they lacked a lead dancer where it really mattered — and that is on the pitch.

So to the evening and Milan. The San Siro stadium, after all of its refurbishment and rebuilding, has been renamed the Giuseppe Meazza Stadium and what an electrifying atmosphere it contained on Sunday.

Almost 75,000 were there, German and Dutch supporters adding to the ingredients of a Milanese derby. Brehme, Matthaus and Klinsmann represented Inter Milan and West Germany against Rijkaard, Gullit and van Basten of AC Milan and the Netherlands. This game had everything — good and bad — and it simply is impossible to know exactly where to start describing it.

Before the sendings-off of Rijkaard and Voller, the Netherlands had already shown that it was going to be no easy thing for West Germany to gain revenge for the defeat they suffered in their homeland in the semi-finals of the European championships only two summers ago. Certainly the dismissal of both players changed the course of the match, but they did not diminish the entertainment.

In fact, one could argue that the whole mix of good play, naive play, controversial refereeing, players play-acting, players genuinely hurt, erratic finishing, and great goals all made one want the game to go into extra-time and then be decided by penalties.

By his team selection and formation, Beckenbauer showed he was worried about the Dutch and that a cautious approach to the game would be adopted by his team. The scene at the end of the match, when the normally elegant and cool Franz jumped about after Brehme had bent his shot around van Breukelen, only reminded us that when the game throws stilling tactics out of the window and is played at this level by two teams going out to win, there are few better sporting spectacles.

Sunday was World Cup football at its best. I do not intend to spoil my enjoyment of it by going into a deep and detailed match analysis of either game. That is only for managers and coaches. Matches like these make spectators of us all.

The Dutch, like Brazil, have only themselves to blame for chances thrown away. Van Basten should more than once have put them level after Kinsmann had scored early in the second half. But the real villain of their failure was Rijkaard, absurdly getting himself sent off with Voller after 20 minutes, thereby disrupting the rhythm of the Dutch game when they had Germany by the throat. For the first time, the Netherlands unleashed their mastery of angle and interchange from midfield; but in the end they blew it, in the face of German power.

he said, searching for an English expression to fulfil his feelings of frustration. In saying that Argentina were the most fortunate victors of the tournament, we should not overlook the contribution of Maradona, whose ability to destroy an opponent and indeed a whole defence with one exquisite pass has not deserted him even in his state of chronic injury. It is no wonder that he is the most fouled player of all.

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RICHARD WETHERELL

Yugoslavia delay their final choice

VERONA (Reuter) — Ivica Osim, the Yugoslav manager, yesterday delayed a decision on whether to bolster his attack or his defence for the second round match with Spain here this afternoon.

Keeping his options open until the last minute, Osim named ten of the team he will field but said he still had to make his final choice.

Osim confirmed he would keep in the side the forward, Darko Pancev, who scored twice against the United Arab Emirates to secure Yugoslavia's place in the second round, as well as bringing back Srecko Katancic after a knee injury.

The team will be based on the one that played the second half against the UAE. Osim said the last remaining place will be decided between the defender,

Vujadin Stanovickovic, and the forward, Zlatko Vujovic.

The Spain manager, Luis Suarez, has already named an unchanged team from the one which beat Belgium last Thursday.

Suarez said that teamwork, and not an individual player, would win the game. "It's the team that counts," Suarez said, after training at Verona stadium.

There's been criticism against forwards who haven't scored, another day it's the midfield who are attacked."

Suarez was confident his squad contains plenty of potential match winners, not just the midfield player, Michel, who has scored four goals so far.

"We've got five or six players who can do it," he said. "Michel has been hailed as a phenomenon but another day it will be

## WORLD CUP NOTEBOOK

Ball's most jealous guardians

IF ENGLAND beat Belgium today they had better watch out for Cameroon's reaction to having goals put past them. Against the Soviet Union, the defenders showed a distinct reluctance to allow the Soviets to take away the ball in celebration.

This was repeated after Colombia's goal by Redin on Saturday. A forward tried to take the ball upfield, but he was interrupted by an irate defender. A minor struggle ensued and was broken up by the referee taking the ball away from both of them, in the manner of a parent with two errant children at the seaside.

What would happen if Wimbledon played Cameroon, given that Wimbledon hardly ever score from outside the six-yard box and the penalty area tends to be full of bodies?

Milla mania

MILLA's column could be a landmark for visitors to admire and birds to drop in on in years to come in Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon. The state-owned newspaper, *Cameroon Tribune*, has led the campaign for a monument to the goal-scoring marvel.

Golden gate

WEST Germany's second-round match against the Netherlands in Milan produced record gate receipts of £2.6 million — or just under £35 from each spectator.

Training pays

THE Czechoslovakia team will raise money for victims of the earthquake in Iran by holding a training match against an amateur team in Bisciglie today.

The Czechoslovaks are preparing in the southern city for their quarter-final against West Germany in Milan on Sunday. Spectators will be asked to contribute to the relief fund.

Loustau's deal

GOOD to see Juan Carlos Loustau, the Argentinian referee, finally get into the spirit of things on Sunday. Despite the record number of yellow and red cards being brandished, he failed to add to the number when he was in charge of the games between Belgium and Spain, and Costa Rica and Scotland.

The West Germany v Netherlands match gave him an opportunity to follow the rest of his brethren. He did not disappoint. flourishing yellow cards into the faces of Matthaus and Voller, of West Germany, and Rijkaard, van Basten and Wouters, of Netherlands, as well as red ones for Voller and Rijkaard.

someone else who's the hero."

Spain's captain and forward, Emilio Butragueno, whose turn to shine again is long overdue, did not intend to allow his own goal famine to get him down. "You have difficult moments, they pass," he said with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders. "We have the quality, we can win." Butragueno will again be partnered by Julio Salinas, rather than Manolo.

The winner of what is almost certain to be a rugged match will meet Argentina in the first quarter-final, in Florence on June 30.

YUGOSLAVIA: 1 T. Miovic; 3 P. Spasojevic; 5 F. Hadzigeorgiev; 6 D. Jokic; 7 D. Brnovic; 8 S. Sucic; 10 S. Katanec; 16 R. Sabadzovic; 9 D. Pancev; 10 D. Stanovickovic; 11 Z. Vujovic; or 2 V. Stanovickovic.

NETHERLANDS: 1 T. Koeman; 2 C. Koeman; 3 W. Wouters; 4 B. Basten; 5 M. Matthaus; 6 A. Rijkaard; 7 V. Voller; 8 S. Wouters; 9 S. Wouters; 10 S. Wouters; 11 F. Wouters; 12 S. Wouters; 13 S. Wouters; 14 S. Wouters; 15 S. Wouters; 16 S. Wouters; 17 S. Wouters; 18 S. Wouters; 19 S. Wouters; 20 S. Wouters; 21 S. Wouters; 22 S. Wouters; 23 S. Wouters; 24 S. Wouters; 25 S. Wouters; 26 S. Wouters; 27 S. Wouters; 28 S. Wouters; 29 S. Wouters; 30 S. Wouters; 31 S. Wouters; 32 S. Wouters; 33 S. Wouters; 34 S. Wouters; 35 S. Wouters; 36 S. Wouters; 37 S. Wouters; 38 S. Wouters; 39 S. Wouters; 40 S. Wouters; 41 S. Wouters; 42 S. Wouters; 43 S. Wouters; 44 S. Wouters; 45 S. Wouters; 46 S. Wouters; 47 S. Wouters; 48 S. Wouters; 49 S. Wouters; 50 S. Wouters; 51 S. Wouters; 52 S. Wouters; 53 S. Wouters; 54 S. Wouters; 55 S. Wouters; 56 S. Wouters; 57 S. Wouters; 58 S. Wouters; 59 S. Wouters; 60 S. Wouters; 61 S. Wouters; 62 S. Wouters; 63 S. Wouters; 64 S. Wouters; 65 S. Wouters; 66 S. Wouters; 67 S. Wouters; 68 S. Wouters; 69 S. Wouters; 70 S. Wouters; 71 S



## Perfect judgment by Ferrari Formula One at its very best

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Rising boldly to new heights of achievement

# Loosemore lays on treat for father

By DAVID POWELL

SARAH Loosemore became the first British singles player for four years to defeat a seed at Wimbledon when she removed Barbara Paulus, of Austria, in the first round yesterday. For her father, the timing could hardly have been better. He brought with him from Cardiff to the All England Club a coach party of 50 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his firm of lawyers.

Loosemore's 6-2, 3-6, 6-4 victory was richly deserved. Hitting the ball with venom and purpose, only once did she show signs of cracking against the No. 16 seed. In the second set, she wasted a 40-15 advantage on Paulus's service to lead 3-2. By the time she had regained her touch, she had lost the set.

However, the British No. 10, though she rarely ventured to the net on court 13, was never threatened on her service in the deciding set. She dropped only four points and broke in the tenth game to become the first Briton to upset the seedings since Anne



Hobbs put out Zina Garrison in 1986.

The victory took Loosemore's earnings for the year to more than £20,000. Twelve months ago, she was earning nothing, having just taken her A levels. She has a place at Oxford University open to her, to read psychology and physiology, but, if the tennis goes well, may not take it. She has another year to decide.

"I am enjoying my tennis and, if I am successful, I will review the situation," Loosemore, aged 19, said. "Much more of the form she showed yesterday and the decision should not be difficult. Paulus is listed at No. 16 in the world and Loosemore at

No. 99. But the Briton was unconvincing by the rankings and, making testing that she had Paulus unsure whether to venture to the net or stay back.

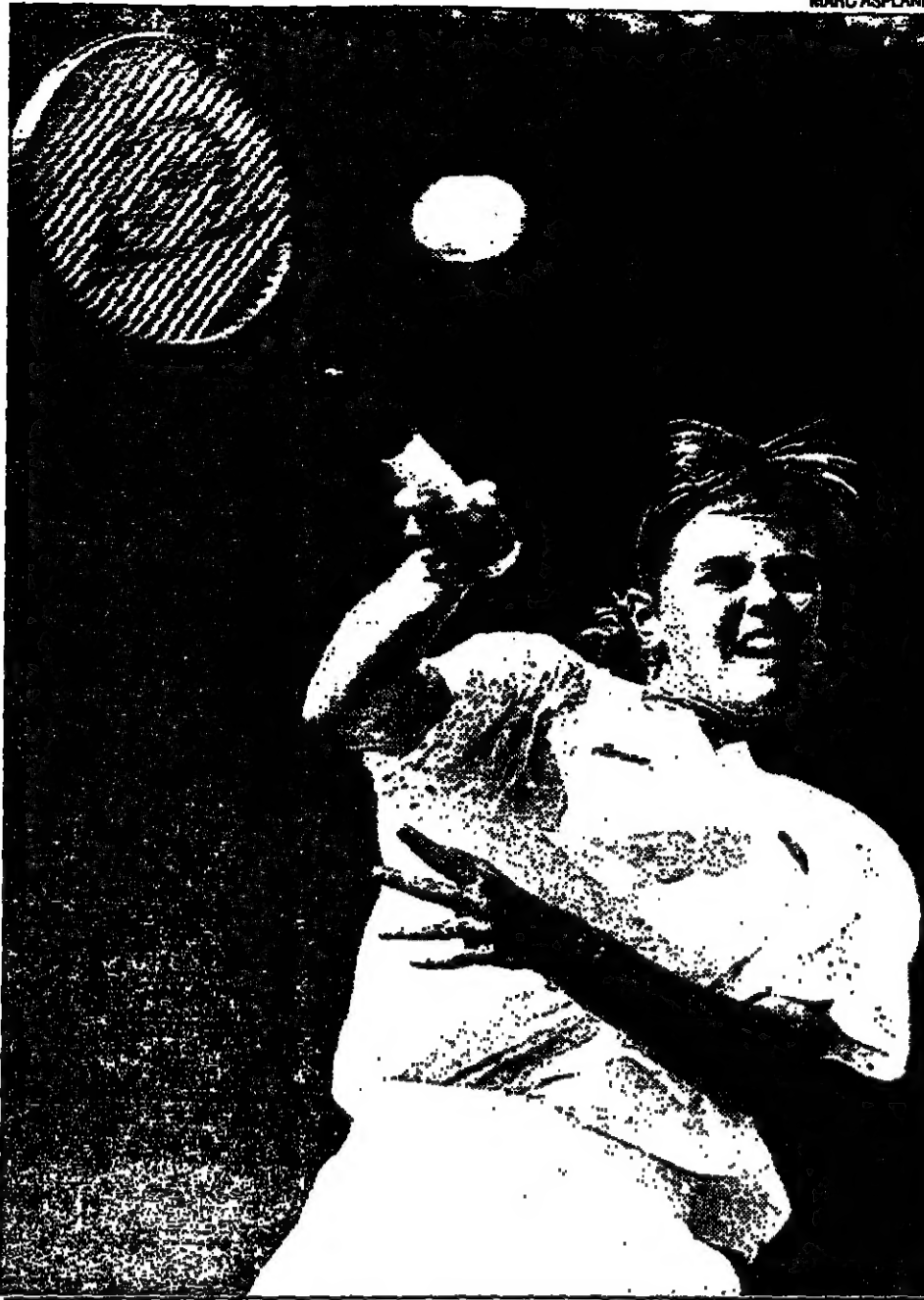
Loosemore was asked whether she had won for Britain or for Wales. "I went out to win for myself," she said. "As a tennis player there is only one person you are trying to please." She felt that she had the advantage over Paulus on grass. "It is not my favourite surface, but I played a lot on it as a junior," she said. "You get to learn you do not have to serve and volley all the time."

Loosemore's second-round opponent will be Elena Reinach, of South Africa, who put out Etsuko Inoue, of Japan, 6-0, 6-4. Reinach is ranked only 12 places higher than Loosemore and, should she win, she could play Hana Mandlikova, twice a finalist, in the third round.

Mandlikova it was who gave Loosemore her best win. "But that was a while ago," Loosemore said. Few who watched Loosemore against Paulus would doubt that she has the character to defeat the Australian former Czechoslovak again.

While Loosemore was beating a seed, the first British man on court, James Turner, was losing to a qualifier. Turner, aged 24, has now played in two Wimbledon and has yet to win a match. Guillaume Raoux, aged 20, from France, beat him 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

Turner was awarded the Lawn Tennis Association prize for industry and effort last year after raising his world ranking from 425 to 242. He moved up to British No. 5, so his failure yesterday to build on that progress was disappointing.



Determined effort: Loosemore shows concentration on her forehand against Paulus

## ATP denies refusal to allow drug tests

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

THE Association of Tennis Professionals yesterday denied that it had refused to comply with a drug-testing programme during the Wimbledon championships. The testing had been requested by the Sports Council, according to reports.

"No one at the ATP has been contacted by anyone in an official capacity with a request to cooperate in drug testing at Wimbledon," Mark Miles, chief executive of the ATP, said. "If we had received the request, we would have been delighted to comply with it as we did with officials at the French Open."

Miles also pointed out that should have been made several months ago and not in the week before the event. "These things take time to set up properly," Miles said.

The ATP has its own drug-testing schedule and random independent tests have been carried out at three tournaments this year — at the Lipton International, at Nice and at the French Open in Paris. The ATP drug-testing was originally set up with the full cooperation of the players three years ago, since when no player has refused

## Cash riches are taking time to register

By REX BELLAMY

PAT Cash took three hours and 28 minutes, although it seemed longer, to beat Dmitri Poljakov, 4-6, 7-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1 on court 14 at Wimbledon yesterday. Cash is a wild card (invited at the tournament's discretion, rather than on merit) and Poljakov was a qualifier. It was good to have Cash back, after a year's absence, but most of the tennis was the kind you would expect from a wild card and a qualifier.

Cash has had so many problems with his impressive assortment of muscles that he lives by God's Law: it is just a question of what will go wrong next. He was Wimbledon champion in 1987 because, by some benign agreement between the gods who govern

these things, he was permitted to be in sound health at a time when he was also in cracking form.

At present Cash is on the road back again (he knows the road well) after repair work on an Achilles tendon. What he needed was a nod from the Wimbledon committee, which the wild card gave him, and a first-round draw against some likely lad who did not know a lot about playing tennis at Wimbledon. Poljakov, from the foothills of the Caucasus, might have been tailor-made to fit Cash's needs.

Poljakov looks rather like the better-known Martin Jaito, of Argentina. He hails from Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. So did Alex Metreveli, who was runner-up to Jan Kodess in

1973. Poljakov, three years younger than Cash, was also conceding two inches and a stone, but the qualifying competition had sharpened his game to an edge that caused Cash much discomfort.

The difference between Cash yesterday and Cash in 1987 was the difference between chopping wood and carving it. Everything about Cash was ten per cent or so deficient, not least his confidence and his ability to read the rallies. You could see that the class was there, but it illuminated the afternoon like a lamp on the blink.

The Irish-American Australian has shorter hair than the younger Cash, but retains the chequered headband. His tennis was like that: flitting with memory at one moment, jilting it the next. Cash was soon

inhibited by a slightly-strained groin muscle that took a while to loosen up. He lost the first set on the strength of one service break, caused by wayward forehand volleys, and in the first two sets had only one break point.

Cash was whinging a little and Poljakov was looking rather pleased with himself, in a polite way. But Cash played much the better tie-break to draw level and in the third set he had two set points at 5-3 and served for the set at 5-4. Cash, though, lost the set, with a foot fault that completed a double fault. That was annoying. He was having trouble enough with placing the ball, never mind his feet.

By this time the sun was moving round from one ear to the other and we began to

wonder how many people had been born, and how many had died, since the infancy of the match, a pounding ritual dominated by short rallies and long pauses. Then Poljakov started everyone by serving a string of aces, which came oddly from a chap who displayed a slightly greater flair for serving consecutive double faults.

Cash, responding resiliently to the foot-fault business, was serving for a 5-1 lead in the fourth set. Poljakov bounced back, but not far enough, and Cash began the fifth set by taking four games at a cost of only six points. What mattered more was that Cash had now played himself, briefly, into the form we remembered from 1987. Suddenly the brave Georgian was looking resigned and doleful.

## Close encounter for Mandlikova

By BARRY WOOD

HANA Mandlikova, who announced last week that Wimbledon would be her final tournament, came desperately close to making her swansong on the first day of the championships yesterday, but survived three match points to extend her career a little longer.

To fail against Laura Lapi, a little-known Italian, would have been an insulting end to such a distinguished career. But then no one would have been surprised, for her form and fortune have often been subject to mysterious forces.

Mandlikova has always played with her heart rather than her head, and she appears determined to play that way until the end. Once, she would berate anyone who suggested she was erratic, but there is no other way to describe her performance against a player far better on clay than grass.

There was a vintage Mandlikova exhibiting her graceful backhand approaches, and there were the simple volley errors and the double faults that have equally become a trade-

mark of her game. Lapi twice served for victory, and held three match points at 5-4. But despite the Czech-born Australian's imminent retirement, the fight was still within her.

"I think Wimbledon is something special, and everybody should have the motivation and spirit to try and win," she said. "Still, the will to win might not have been enough against another opponent."

"My serve didn't work very well in the first two sets, and I was a bit nervous about the third set. I was a little bit lucky," she added. "If she had been a grass court player I would have lost today."

Regardless of his performance at Wimbledon, Ivan Lendl is a certain qualifier for the \$6 million (£3,000,000) Grand Slam Cup in Munich in December. The 600 points he collected by winning the Australian Open are enough to ensure the Czech will be among the 16 players bidding for the two-million dollars first prize.

## Women's singles

In some editions of *The Times* yesterday, part of the draw for the first round of the women's singles at Wimbledon was incorrect. The correct version is printed below. Readers wishing to follow the progress of the tournament can place this draw over the relevant section.

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C. ERIKSSON (GB)  
M. MCGRAH (GB)  
C. KOPPEL-KIRCH (GB)  
M. PAT (GB)  
R. SHIBUI (GB)  
D. FAHER (GB)  
N. MING (GB)  
R. WILSON (GB)  
M. MALOVA (GB)  
L. KUDRYK (GB)  
J. HALL (GB)  
K. JORDAN (GB)  
H. KANE (GB)  
(18) J. GARRATT (GB)  
(19) J. NOVOTNA (GB)  
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B. BORME (GB)  
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## SPORT

## Noah crashes out at the first hurdle

By ANDREW LONGMORE,  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

LIKE two runaway cannons, Boris Becker and Ivan Lendl began their headlong journey towards each other at Wimbledon yesterday. But it took a while for both to slip their moorings. Lendl, the No. 1 seed, lost the first set on court one to Christian Miniussi, an Argentine making his debut at Wimbledon, before rumbling to a 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 victory and Becker had to survive a set point and two tie-breaks before beating the qualifier, Luis Herrera, of Mexico, in straight sets.

Yannick Noah was not so lucky. He had the dubious distinction of being the first seed to fall, the Frenchman being well beaten by Wayne Ferreira, a qualifier from South Africa playing his first grand slam tournament. It was more a case for raised eyebrows than open-mouthed astonishment, because the No. 16 seed had not gone beyond the third round in his previous three attempts at Wimbledon.

Becker, the defending champion, spent almost as much time on his hands and knees as he did on his feet, which was not the result of any religious conversion or even the influence of the World Cup. "The court was very very soft," Becker said. "It is always a little soft on the opening day, but it has never been like that and I've played the opening match three times on it now."



At one point, the No. 2 seed managed to essay a delicate lob while his legs disappeared backwards, leaving him face down on the baseline. By the end, he was wondering if the changes made to his beloved centre court had included a consignment of slippery turf. "It was like I had never known this court," he said.

Herrera, intent on causing a much bigger upset, seemed unconcerned by the rough and tumble. Ranked 199th in the world, the dapper left-hander never let the champion settle. His service was probing, his nerve strong and his volleying remarkably consistent for a player brought up on clay. Only at the death in each of the three sets did he fail.

What must worry the Becker camp is their man's inability to kill the match off. He served for the first set at 5-3, lost the game on a doublefault, produced three more double faults to lose his next service game, as his confidence and his balance went at roughly the same time, and had to rely on three backhand passes to set up the tie-break. To emphasise the erratic nature of his game, he

then won the tie-break with two aces.

The next two sets followed pretty much the same pattern, Becker becoming increasingly frustrated at his own immobility, the Mexican enjoying himself hugely. Only after two and three-quarter hours did Herrera falter, serving a double fault on match point to bring a smile of relief to the champion's face. The centre court crowd rose to applaud the Mexican off court. As all of them are now seated it was the first recorded instance of a full standing ovation on centre court.

"He kept his head and played very well," Becker said. "I knew beforehand that he wasn't a powerful player but he had a pretty good touch. It is usually a bit easier for me to win a match like that on grass. I am just pleased to come through."

Just a few weeks ago, Noah had known that sort of feeling after beating a qualifier in five sets in the first round of the French Open. Yesterday, he returned to his old losing ways against Ferreira. He could not even corner the market in the spectacular, the young South African slipping, getting up and hitting an exquisite backhand pass before falling over again, to set up the vital break in the third set. In imitation, Noah slipped too and called out "slow down, slow down", but he was second-best all round.

"I think I can improve on a number of things," the Frenchman said. "My serve,

my volley, my movement and my head. I tried to find out a bit about Ferreira but all I could discover was that he might be tired after qualifying. He wasn't."

That was not surprising, as he has spent most of his 18 years playing in and around his native Johannesburg. Ferreira, who reached the semi-finals of the junior singles last year, proved an unknown quantity, not frightened by reputation, surface or by Noah's clowning. "I knew I had a good chance," he said. "I just tried to block out all the distractions and concentrate on the match. But when he started clowning around in the third set, I knew he didn't know what to do."

At the age of 30, that might be the last the British public see of Noah, unless he returns to play Davis Cup in September. If it is his farewell it will be sad, because win or lose, Noah has been a good turn. It's just that these days, you have to catch him early.

Having lost four of the first five games in 13 minutes, Lendl must have wondered if all his preparations were going to be ruined by a player ranked 116th. But he recovered his composure quickly enough and came through safely after two hours. Asked to describe the word "obsession", Lendl replied: "I come from Czechoslovakia and English is my second language, why don't you find another word?"



Early exit: Noah fails to find his touch as he is defeated by a qualifier making his championship debut

## O'Leary spot on for Ireland

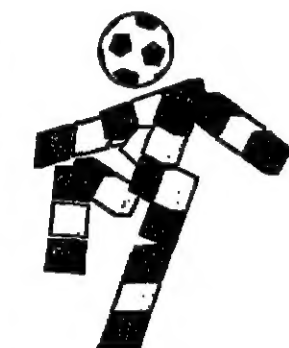
From CLIVE WHITE  
IN GENOA

Republic of Ireland ..... 0  
Romania ..... 0

(Republic win 5-4 on penalties)  
THE Republic of Ireland went through to the last eight of the World Cup finals here yesterday in heart-stopping fashion with a victory over Romania on penalties after extra time. It was inevitable that a side who are fast becoming the misers of international football in the matter of goals, whether scoring them or conceding them, should have to depend on a shoot-out to decide their fate.

They now go on to Rome, and who is to say that their unique brand of football will not confound the opposition again. All of the familiar Irish qualities of discipline, work rate and organisation came against the fore as they have done for much of the four years since Jack Charlton first took charge.

Inevitably, the Irish hero had to be Bonner, their goalkeeper, who guessed rightly when diving to his right to save Timofte's penalty kick with the scores at 4-4. It was fitting that O'Leary, the



Arsenal defender who before yesterday had not kicked a ball in these finals should deliver the coup de grace as a great hush descended over the Luigi Ferraris Stadium, looking for all the world like Landsdowne Road decked out almost exclusively in the Irish colours of green, white and orange.

As ever, it was a cruel way in which to decide a team's fortunes and individual players' aspirations. The penalties had been level pegging until Timofte's miss, with Sheedy, Houghton, Townsend and Cascarino converting for the Irish.

The pattern of the game was exactly as one had expected - a war of attrition - but then

games involving the Irish usually are. The Irish have now gone 17 games without defeat and in that time have conceded just four goals. In Charlton's 42 matches in charge they have registered 27 clean sheets. It is a record not to be under-estimated by anyone.

The Irish closed off as many avenues in defence as the politizei had done around the stadium. Initially it seemed only a matter of time before the Romanians, looking to a man supremely confident on the ball, would spring an opening. But how many times have we thought that about supposedly superior opponents of the Irish?

The Romanians did look impressive, though, in the opening period as they fenced patiently for an opening with Hagi usually at the heart of most of their inventive play.

The Republic attack at that time was held comfortably in check by the Romanians, Lupescu and Andone, the markers, looking so much in control that Popescu was almost a luxury at sweeper. When a glimmer of a chance did present itself to the Republic, Townsend was found wanting for a right foot. By the time he had manoeuvred the ball onto his favoured left foot the opportunity had gone. It contrasted almost embarrassingly with the better balanced and mainly two-footed Romanians.

For all their infinitely superior ball skills, though, they were kept comfortably at arm's length by the Republic's disciplined ranks of defence. The Romanians remained one of a Ferrari in a heavily built-up area and unable to get out of third gear. Before the half-hour had passed the Romanians were already at their wits' end, passing the ball aimlessly around the back with nowhere to go. It must have been deeply frustrating for them. There is a point in most games involving the Irish when the opposition reach a point where they feel obliged to give up the chase, and one sensed that the Romanians had reached theirs.

Typically, the Irish had given their massive support precious little to cheer about, but they finished the opening half as the aggressors. But for an instinctive save from Lung the Irish might even have taken the lead when Sheedy stuck out a foot to header across the face of goal by



Romanian resistance: Hagi holds off Cascarino

Cascarino. Earlier appeals for a penalty had been turned down after Klein appeared to trip McGrath.

Hagi was the only Romanian who retained a belief that the Irish defence could be unlocked with the correct combination of passes, but for most of the time he was forced to attempt it on his own and without much success. It was painfully obvious that the Romanians desperately missed the finishing skill of Lupescu, who was suspended. Without his snapper sharp finishing and the Irish lacking a honed edge to their own attack extra time and in

probability penalty kicks loomed larger with every passing minute.

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